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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M.				
16th May	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
* 23rd „	ARABIA	7903		
30th „	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
6th June,	PERSIA	7951		
13th „	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	OCEANA	6610		
27th „	PENINSULAR	8294	BRITANNIA	6535
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th „	CALEDONIA	7658	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	8294		
25th „	CALEDONIA	7658	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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TO MARSEILLES.

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Parillon	29th „ „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. „

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NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	19th June „
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	17th July „

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TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	...	19th May
TETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	... 1th May	30th May.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	... 1st June	13th June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	.. 15th June	26th June.
MOTORI MARU	...	J. Hands	... 27th June	9th July.

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
			Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon. 18th May	11 a.m. D & C.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 21st May	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Fri. 22nd May	6 a.m. (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 18th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Kuwait.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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15th May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabocvich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KOERNER	5,891	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F FERDINAND	5,846		1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,891	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	6217	P. Tarnbocchia	25th May 1908.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne	R.N.R. 5,124	27th May 08.
CIRCASSIA	Alex' Reid	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Kelso	5,106	25th „ „
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,303	10th July „

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Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
NATION COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Honolulu.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GENIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between Messrs. ARDESHIR JIWANJI and PIROJSHA JIWANJI and the Undersigned MERWANJI JIWANJI, under the name of ARDESIR and Co., doing business at No. 10 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and No. 22 Oxford Street, London, W., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as on the 30th day of April, 1907, since when the said business is being CONTINUED by the said ARDESHIR JIWANJI and PIROJSHA JIWANJI, on their account and all liability and interest therein of the Undersigned has ceased from that date.—Dated this 15th day of May, 1908.

MERWANJI JIVANJI.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of the Eastern Bengal State Railway:—

Broad Gauge sleepers (10' by 10" by 5") ...1,25,000.
Metre Gauge (6' by 8" by 4½") 50,000

Delivery of sleepers must commence in December 1908, or earlier, and must be completed by the end of February 1909. As regards Indian sleepers at least 40 per cent. of the total quantity must be delivered at Railway Stations ready for inspection before the 1st of December. 1908, 40 per cent. more before the 1st January, 1909, and the balance before the end of February 1909.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian—Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia—Hill-grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantities required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate for the lot.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at Stations after having been passed by an officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the number to be delivered at each Station must be clearly noted in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Simla, by 12 noon on TUESDAY, July 21st 1908, and should be SUPERSCRIBED in red ink "Tenders for sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1908-1909.

Forms of Tenders and specifications can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board, provided a Bona Fide Tender is submitted.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, THE 11TH MAY, 1908.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

KHATIZBEE alias ASSOOBAI, widow of Bapu Abas Monia, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
EDALJEE MEHERNOSJEE DOTIVALA, late of Kobe, Parsi Inhabitant.
HAJI MOOSA HAJI MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Halai Mahomedan Inhabitant.
WILLIAM BROWNE, late a Government Pensioner of the Public Works Department of Allahabad, European.
LIONEL ANDREWS MOUAT BIGGS, late Lieutenant, 130th P. W. O. Baluchis, Poona.
CAETAN FRANCIS DE SOUZA, late a clerk in the General Stamp Office, Bombay, Native Christian.
GERTRUDE ISAACS, late companion to the Maharani Holker of Indore.
SALIN bin SAHIED, late of Bombay, Arab Mahomedan Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MAY 1908.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of DEPUTY SECRETARY.

The pay of the post is Rs. 600 per mensem rising by five annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs.800 per mensem plus Exchange Compensation Allowance (approximately 6½ o/o on salary) and the selected candidate will be appointed on probation for a period of twelve months on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem plus Exchange Compensation Allowance.

If confirmed in the appointment, the period of probation will count as service, and the selected candidate will become a subscriber to the Trustees' Provident Fund and will have the privileges of the European Service Leave Rules comprised in the Civil Service Regulations of Government. Applications stating age, and accompanied by full particulars of qualification and previous experience and copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, and will be received up to 1st June, 1908.

Applicants should be Europeans of good education and not less than 25 years of age. Previous experience in Government or Corporation Secretariat duties will be taken into consideration in making a selection.

A first class passage to Bombay will be paid in the case of a candidate selected in England.

A return passage will be granted in case the selected candidate is not confirmed at the end of the year's probation.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

PORT TRUST OFFICE, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 19th May, 1908, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on TUESDAY, the 21st April 1908, and which were as follows:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the following Article be added after Article 10 to the Articles of the Association of the Company:—

10a. The Company may, by ordinary Resolution from time to time, subdivide or consolidate the shares in the Company or any of them into shares of smaller or larger nominal amount than is fixed by the memorandum and Articles of Association provided at the same proportionate liability shall continue on the shares so reduced or increased as existed on the original shares before such subdivision or consolidation. Such shares when so subdivided or consolidated may be issued in such form as the Directors shall prescribe or approve.

2. That Article 31 of the Articles of Association be altered by substituting after the word "annas" the word "four" in place of the word "eight."

And Notice is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day at 3-15 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon afterwards as the Extraordinary General Meeting shall be concluded, a General Meeting of the Standard Mills Company, Limited, shall be held for the purpose of passing the subjoined Resolution.

That pursuant to Article 10a of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Quarter shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each in the capital of the Company be consolidated in such manner once every four of the existing such quarter shares shall constitute one Rs. 500 share upon which the sum of Rs. 500 shall be credited as having been paid up, and that the Directors be and are hereby authorised to issue one share of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each and in such form as they may approve, in lieu of four such quarter shares when surrendered by the holder or holders thereof.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BELLES LETTRES AND BIOGRAPHY.

	Rs. a.
Speaking Rather Seriously. By W. Pett Ridge	2 3
Charles the Bold. Last Duke of Burgandy. 1433-1477. By Ruth Putnam	3 12
Legends and Lyrics. By Adelaide Anne Proctor	3 0
Sketches from Life. In Town and Country, and some Verses by Edward Carpenter ...	4 6
Dramatic Opinions and Essays. In two Volumes	9 3
The Garden of Kama and other Love Lyrics from India, arranged in verse by Laurence Hope	4 6
The Roadmender. By Michael Fairless... ...	2 3
Holman Hunt. By Mary E. Coleridge	1 5
Titan. By S. L. Bensusan...	1 5
Memoirs of Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E. By Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I.	12 4
Memoir of the Life and Military Services of Viscount Lake. 1744-1808. By Colonel Hugh Pearse	13 2
A Princess of Intrigue. In two Volumes. By H. Noel Williams	9 0

VETERINARY.

A Manual of Veterinary Hygiene. By Col. F. Smith, C.M.G.	13 2
The Arab, the Horse of the Future. By Hon. Sir James Penn Bougaut, K.C.M.G.	6 9
The Dog's Medical Dictionary. By A. J. Sewell, M.R.C.V.S.	3 12
Equine Hospital Prescriber. By James & B. Albert Gresswell	1 14

USE DICHROIC INK JARS.

Rs. 1-8 ; As. 12 ; Ans. 6.

IN THE ABSENCE of Mr. NORMAN PIRRIE, who is now on leave in England, Mr. F. G. WOOD is acting on behalf of the firm in India and will SIGN Invoices, Correspondence, Receipts, and Vouchers, etc., as under:—

BABCOCK & WILCOX, LTD.,
Per F. G. WOOD,
BABCOCK AND WILCOX, LTD.,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

LOST A SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 224, Standing in the name of GOPALDAS GOKALDAS, of the New Prince of Wales Press Co., Ltd. The finder to return it to the Undersigned.

NARAYANDAS GOPALDAS BHAGWAN,
MATHURAWALA.

NANAWAT, SURAT.
15-5-08.

MISUSE OF THE WORD "GRAMOPHONE."

33, BEADON STREET,
CALCUTTA, 5TH MAY, 08.

To

THE MANAGER,
GRAMOPHONE Co., Ld.,
CALCUTTA.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the letter addressed to me by your Solicitors, on the 21st ultimo, regarding the IMPROPER USE by the BINAPANI RECORDING Co. of the word GRAMOPHONE in connection with the disc records made by the Binapani Co., I beg to state that I am no longer the Secretary nor have I any concern with such business. My connection therewith having CEASED on the 1st day of January, 1908, and the business is now being carried on by Baboo Shama Churn Das alone, I much regret that in the advertisement with respect to the Binapani Recording Co., appearing in Thacker's Indian Directory for the current year that WRONGFUL USE has been made of the word GRAMOPHONE and I hereby acknowledge that the Gramophone Co., Ld., is solely entitled to the use of such word.

You are at liberty to publish this letter of apology if you think fit.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.)—J. N. MOOKERJEE,
Late Hony. Secretary Binapani Recording Co.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE,

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND of this Company will be paid for the last Half-year ending 31st December, 1907, at Rs. 14 per share at the Registered Office, the Garnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Docks, Frere Road, Bombay, on and after the 16th day of May, 1908, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 27th day of April 1908, on production of Share-certificates.

J. W. HEPWORTH
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & CO., LTD.

Bombay, 14th April, 1908.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

As amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their FIRST ORDINARY MEETING to be held in the month of July, 1908, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of Dontad Cross Lane.

A plan of Street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary, at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said Office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 14th day of May, 1908.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL attention of holders of QUIT and GROUND RENT and FORAS LANDS making an annual payment of Rupees ten or less is drawn to the fact that under the orders of Government they can redeem such Rents now paid by them and free themselves from all future liability to the payment of such rents on their lands by the payment of a sum equal to thirty times the present annual assessment

G. W. HATCH,
Collector.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
14TH MAY, 1908.

LOST.

WHOLE SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing Nos. 494-95, and one-fourth Share Certificates Nos. 18-19 of the NEW MOFUSIL Co., have been LOST. Person bringing them to the Undersigned will be REWARDED handsomely.

(Sd.) CHUNILAL BHURABHAI,
for ISHWARLAL VANILAL.

BHULESHWAR BHANA BHAI'S CHAWL,
21st APRIL, 1908.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
ON THE MAIDAN.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

PRICES AS USUAL.

THE EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE EMPEROR
OF
CINEMATOGRAPHS.

FRAMJI COWASJI HALL,
DHOBITALAO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SPECIAL BENEFIT NIGHT.
SATURDAY, 16th May, 1908.

Proceeds of this night's performance will go towards the benefit of the poor of the Society of Our Lady of Piety, Dabul.

COME AND HELP THE POOR.

The Programme for this night is composed of the BEST films in existence.

Every Ticket gives FREE Admission for a Child.

RATES AS USUAL.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

Soldiers, Sailors and Children at half Rates for Reserved and First Classes only.

THE EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPH,
DHOBITALAO.
THE EMPEROR OF CINEMATOGRAPHS.

Three shows: 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
Every Sunday MATINEE from 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.
Every Ticket gives free Admission for a child.
Every Saturday fourth show 11-15 to 12-15 p.m.
RATES AS USUAL.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!
TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
SUNDAY, 17th MAY, 1908.
GRAND CHANGE of PROGRAMME, Composed of the BEST Films ever seen in Bombay.

ON ESPLANADE.

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

12th Grand Entire
Change of Programme.

THE PICTURES INCLUDE

For a flower, Cruel joke, Angle of the village, Lost a pretty little dog, The Arabian nights (1,800 feet long),

ARTISTICALLY COLOURED,

Most of which we hold the monopoly through the East.

TIMES AND PRICES
AS USUAL.

L. WENZEL,
Manager.

BEWARE of
AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

SALE!
SALE!!
SALE!!!
GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE

Is in full swing now.

EVERYTHING OFFERED AT COST PRICE.

Visit at once or you will lose this

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

OUR PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

THE
PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
ISTARAM BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

CHEAP BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
THE DATA OF ETHICS. By Herbert Spencer. Paper covers	2 3
LIFE AND MATTER. A Criticism of Professor Haeckel's "Ridle of the Universe." By Sir Oliver Lodge	2 3
EDUCATION, Intellectual, Moral and Physical. By Horbert Spencer	1 14
INDIA AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE. By Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E. ...	2 3
FROM THE BOOK BEAUTIFUL. By Guy Thorne, Author of "When it was Dark" ...	0 14
A WHITE MAN. By Edwin Milton Royle and Julie Opp Faversham	0 14
ANNA LOMBARD. By Victoria Cross ...	0 14
SINLESS. By Maud H. Yardley ...	0 14
MR. AND MRS. VILLIERS. By Hubert Wales, Author of "The Yoke"	0 14
THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR. By A. Conan Doyle. All about Books and Authors. With 16 Illustrations. Col. Cloth ...	2 4
THE MICROSCOPE AND HOW TO USE IT. By T. Charters White, and Maurice Amsler. Illustrated ...	2 4
THE MAHABHARATA. A Critic'sm. By C. V. Vaidya, M. A.	2 8
INDIAN FOLK TALES. Being Side-Lights on Village Life in Bilaspore, Central Provinces. By E. M. Gordon	2 10
LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL. By Lord Rosebery	2 10
THE "DAILY MAIL" YEAR BOOK. A Handbook to all the Questions of the Day for 1908.	0 8
THOUGHTS ON BUSINESS. By W. P. Warren	0 14
SEEN AND UNSEEN. By E. Katharine Bates.	0 14
THE NAVY LEAGUE ANNUAL, 1907-08. Edited by Alan H. Burgoyne ...	0 14
FEEDING THE MIND. By Lewis Carrel ...	0 14
THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA. A work for mothers and nurses in India upon the Feeding and Management of Infant's Health and Sickness	1 0

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that from THIS DAY Mr. H. HAY and Mr. F. C. ANNESLEY, will sign our firm per procuration.

KILLICK NIXON AND COMPANY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	68 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	82 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

HEAD OFFICE: BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

Chairman:—The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, Bar.-at-law, Lahore.

LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination. Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

HARKISHENLAL & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LAJPAT RAI SAHNI,
MANAGER,
BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Limited,
Bharat Buildings, LAHORE.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomic." No case, however word, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Elderpore, Calcutta.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

---

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes; Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 496, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price. Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including Postage

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SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

TO LET AT ONCE.—A very desirable Airy OFFICE, on first floor. Apply at once. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

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WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BROACH COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order and in the Juthas of Messrs. Prier de Saone & Co., at Colaba, and on account and risk of Messrs. Gill & Co:—

PS } 100 bales fine F. P. machine ginned Broach
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A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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BOMBAY, 16TH MAY, 1908.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Asgard, 2,713 tons, Captain H. Reich sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy 1,683 tons, Captain R. O. Jones, will sail to-day for Madras in ballast.

THE steamer Clematis, 2,329 tons Capt E L Davies, arrived in harbour on Friday, from Cardiff with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Ras Bora, 2,497 tons, Captain A. G. Morris arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga 943 tons, Capt H McDesmond sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Border Knight, 2,393 tons Capt E Dalton, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Bohemia 2,364 tons, Captain M. Dalcevich will sail to-day for Trieste &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Forseta .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
Nawsal Bahr.. 178 Masoda..... .....Sultan of Muscat

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Rickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Capt J C Hobder .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr F Dobson .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 15.

Asgard	2712 Reick	T Morrison & Co
Alavi	2324 Frium-Hill	B & P S N Co
Bondu	2820 Milleon	R A Willis
Bulyssis	3958 Scott	W & A Graham & Co
Birkhall	2738 Jones	W & A Graham & Co
Border Knight	2393 Dalton	
Clematis	2329 Davies	
Dwarka	759 Moxon	M M & Co
Frankly	3617 Yell	W & A G Co
Garscube	2297 Storey	W & A G & Co
G Hoseinee	993 Jarden	P Gulf
Hild	719 Salvesen	F F Campbell & Co
Islami	1604 Newby	B & P S N Co
Inverness	2481 Carkson	Cory Bros
Jachmarie	2637 Floster	N Nixon & Co
Kamra	505 Chappell	M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416 Stephen	W & A G Co
Monsoori	1735 Hanna	B & P S N Co
Mozaffari	1387 Molony	B & P S N Co
Musician	3046 Woolfenden	K N & Co
Nawab	2041 Benson	T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda	1961 Sewell	M M & Co
Oriental	3085 Palmer	Aden 16-5 P & O Co
Peninsular	3047 Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Eydal Hall	2139 Jones	Killick Nixon & Co
Sinhalium	1918 Davison	M'Gus H A Hasum
Shah Ameer	1921 Ledbertter	A. H. Hasum
Sanctoria	2379 Ward	The Bombay Co
Singapore	2736 Taylor	T M & Co
Terier	1008 Burg	F F Campbell & Co
Wellington	3626 Hasking	F M & Co
Wearbeck	2446 Thompson	T Morrison & Co
Xima	146 Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	16-5	F Muir & Co
D & E Clan O'Gilvy	1683	Jones	Marmagoa	16-5	F M & Co
F Langton Hall	2882	Hoddle	K'chi	20-5	K Nixon & Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jedda	19-5	B & P S Co
K Totomi Maru	2465	Winkler	Japan	19-5	N Y Kaisha
L Bndree	1439	Lloyd	London	25-5	G Jeewaji
M Malta	2900	Peters	Shanghai	26-5	P & O Co
N English Monarch	2207	Fawcett	Baltimore	16-5	R A W
O Praidies	2086	Mahlsaner	East Africa	18-5	A Strandes
P Clan Sinclair	3600	Oliver	Chittagong	20-5	F M & Co
Sultan	1781	Quirist	Zbar	23-5	A Strandes

30 ton Crane.

A Celtic King....2588 Humphrey..Anwerp 24-5 F M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Olympia	3269	Osborne	L'pool	27-5 W & A G & Co
2	Colaba	3809	Robertson	Antwerp	18-5 M M & Co
3	Ischia	2481	Din	Shangkai	17-5 F R S N Co
5	Ismaila	3381	Ross		N F M M & Co
6	Canara	3889	Kerr	A'werp	18-5 M M & Co
7	Fazilka	2696	Wilson	Calcutta	15-5 M M & Co
8	Bohemia	2305	Dabcevich	Trieste	16-5 A L S N Co
9	Liebenfels	2390	Wittenberg	K'chi	20-5 W & A G Co
10&11	City of Benares	4329	Morison	L'pl	20-5 K N & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	23-5 P & O Co
15	Clan Fraser	2284	Hunter	Dunkirk	23-5 F M & Co
16	Kirby Bank	982	J J Kerr	N F	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Coariand... 760 Ebrahim ...G Port... 15-5 Bo S N Co Ld
Punani... 552 Shamsoodin B'nagar... 16-5 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Border Knight s...	Dal on	Calcutta, May 4
	Clematis s	Davies	Cardiff, Apr 13
	Oriental s	Palmer.....	Aden, May 10

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Levanzo s	Dini	Genoa, &c
	Bahadur s	Crebbin	Calcutta
	R I M S Dalhousie	Horder	Aden
	Linga s.....	McDiarmid...	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

Steamer Clan Ogilvy, Jones for Madras.
" Bohemia, Dalecereech, for Trieste &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Sultan, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Fazilka, for Calcutta, &c.
" Ismalia, for Calcutta, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 13th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 14th instant and is due here at 10 a. m. on the 21st instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 14th instant, via Mombasa and Goa.

The P. and O. steamer Devanha, with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Sunday the 17th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Benares s—129 bales wool, J Moolchand, 1500 cwts linseed, 1400 cwts groundnuts, 440 cwts copra, Glade and Co; 360 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 601 cwts Myrabolloms, W Bechar 819 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 45 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 41 bales wool, R Dossa and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—26 bales hides P E Boyce and Sons, 30 cwts condiments S Rustomji; 52 cases bristles Nizamudin and Co; 140 bales cotton Nensey Peerbhoy; 200 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—150 cwts gum P Jethabhoy

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—150 cwts castorseed, A Khimji; 5,300 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers, 2,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co.

Colaba s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Hindoo s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Fraser s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, Worman and Co; 165 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—112 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 8 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co.

Canara s—142 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 30 bales twist Sahroder Smidt and Co.

Celticking s—440 bales cotton Gaddum & Co, 110 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co, 41 bales hemp K Visram & Co, 100 bales hemp R Reeve & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Liebenfels s—110 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 15 bales cottonfly K Visram & Co, 125 bales hemp P Bhimji 2000 cwts weedseed and 201 cwts turmeric Baner and Krause; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 cwts olibanum M Jafferbhoy; 600 cwts horns J M Rahimtools.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

City of Benares s—20 bales aloe fibre, T Purshotum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

City of Benares s—1060 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1060 bales twist the Globe Manufacturing Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 225 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—1 bale cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR HONG KONG.

Ischia s—200 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

Totomi Maru s—600 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—350 bales cotton the Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Totomi Maru s—550 bales cotton the Mitsui B Kaisha.

A STORY, said to be new, of Balzac is related by a French contemporary. A burglar gained admission to Balzac's house and was soon at work by the light of the moon, at the lock of the secretaire in the novelist's chamber. Balzac was asleep at the time, but the movements of the intruder aroused him. The burglar, who was working most industriously, paused. A strident laugh arrested his operations, and he beheld by moonlight the novelist sitting up in bed, his sides ashing with laughter. "What is it that makes you so merry?" demanded the burglar. "I laugh," replied the author of *Pere Gorit*, "to think that you should come in the night without a lantern to search my secretaire for money, when I can never find any there in broad daylight."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BISSETT—April 25, at No. 3, The Terrace, Royal Dockyard, Devonport, the wife of Lieut. C. Bissett, R. N., of a son.

MORRISON-BELL—April 24, at Highgreen Manor, Bellingham, the wife of Capt. Claude Morrison-Bell, of a daughter.

YARDE BULLER—April 22, at Mistletoe Farm, Pinner, the wife of Capt. the Hon. John Yarde Buller, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAILEY—SALT—April 23, at St. John's, Tretower, the Hon. Herbert Crawshay Bailey to Kathleen Mary, daughter of Sir Shirley Salt, Bart.

BROWNE—WHITE—April 23, at St. Mark's Surbiton, Charles Gordon Meredith Browne to Gladys May, daughter of W. E. White.

FREDERICK—FOSTER—April 25, at St. George's Church, Hardingham, Henry Penrice Frederick to Diana, daughter of Sir William Foster, Bart.

LIGHTFOOT—RAWLINS—April 22, at St. Mary's Church, Great Houghton, Northamptonshire, George Gordon Lightfoot to Mabel Alice, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Rawlins, late 48th Regt.

THORNEYCROFT—FRANKLYN—April 23, at St. George's, Hanover Square, George Edward Mervyn Thorneycroft, Royal Field Art., to Dorothy Hope, daughter of Major-Gen. Franklyn, C. B., commanding 3rd Division Southern Command.

DEATHS.

BAMFIELD—April 24, at 21 The Beacon, Exmouth, Charlotte, widow of Lieut.-Gen. A. H. Bamfield, aged 78.

COCKERELL—April 23, at 27 Beaufort Gardens, S. W., Horace Abel Cockerell, C. S. I., aged 75.

RENTON—April 28, at St. Leonards-on-sea, Lieut.-Col. Gordon Renton, J. P., late 17th Lancers, of Guilsborough House, Northamptonshire.

TRETHEWY—April 24, Walter Hugh Trethewy, of Westhaye, Hawkchurch, late major Hampshire Regt.

TYRWHITT-DRAKE—April 29, at Victoria, British Columbia, the Hon. Montague W. Tyrwhitt-Drake, late Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—PEATY—May 15, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Venerable Archdeacon Dickins, Richard Paterson Brown to Violet, youngest daughter of the late Arthur W. Peaty of Kingstone Vale, Surrey.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SINCLAIR—HARRIS—April 25, at Saint Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Rev. H. C. Gerard, assisted by the Rev. P. U. Hunter, Malcolm E. Sinclair, elder and surviving son of the late John A. Sinclair, Barrister-at-Law, and of Mrs. Sinclair, Lahore, India, to Edith Lilian, elder daughter of the Rev. Frederic W. and Mrs. Harris, 22, Carlton Road, Putney, S. W.

DEATH.

SPILLER—April 17, at Fort Jameson, N. E. Rhodesia, C. Africa, William James Spiller, (late of Dibrugarh, Assam), of fever.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h 6m.; High water, 11-43m., 11-31a.; Low water 5-2m., 5-37a.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament Finals: Grant Medical College, vs. Pioneer Hockey Club—Marine Lines Maidan, 5-40 p.m.

Wedding of daughter of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sheriff of Bombay, Hornby Road, 6-30 p. m.

Band at Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m., and Concert 9-30 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h. 6m.; High water, 0-24a.; Low water, 5-36m., 6-17a.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 2-4m. a. m.; May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h., 47-2m. a. m.; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a.m.; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m.; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, May 18.—Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company, 121 Meadow Street, 2 p.m. Bombay European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association, Messrs Killick, Nixon, and Co's office, 6-15 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 0-10m., 1-7a.; Low water, 6-11m., 7-0 a.

Tuesday, May 19.—The Standard Mills, 76 Esplanade Road, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 0-53m., 1-52a.; Low water, 6-48m., 7-47a.

Wednesday, May 20.—Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 1-38m., 2-40a.; Low water, 7-29m., 8-41a.

Thursday, May 21.—Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 2-29m., 3-33a. Low water, 8-18m., 9-57a.

Friday, May 22.—Arrival of H. E. Lady Minto, per mail steamer "Persia," and departure for Simla. Bombay Millowners' Association, general meeting, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 8m.; High water, 3-30m., 4-36a.; Low water, 9-20m., 11-22a.

Govern the lips as they were palace doors,
the king within;
Tranquil and fair and courteous be all
words which from that presence win.
—*E. Arnold.*

MUNICIPAL VICE-PRESIDENT.—Khan Saheb Byramjee Sorabjee Cardmaster has been elected Vice-President of the Ahmedabad City Municipality, for three years commencing from 1st April 1908.

A BENEFIT NIGHT.—To-night the Proprietors of the Empire Cinemstograph are giving the proceeds of their show towards the benefit of the poor of a charitable institution. An excellent and attractive programme has been specially arranged for the occasion.

VADGADI HOSPITAL.—The following patients had the benefit of the Seth Keshawjee Damjee Heerjee and Seth Chanabhai Peraj's mother Laxmibai Charitable dispensary at Vadgadi, Mandvi, in the month of April last:—639 males, 693 females, 357 children—total 1,689. The daily average of patients was 56.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s. s. "Ischia", will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per s.s. "President," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. on Monday the 18th current. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above institution:—Sheth Deoji Damodar Lakhmidass, Rs. 351; Director of Public Instruction, as grant to the A.-V. School of the Orphanage, Rs. 300; Hon'ble Vithaldass Damodardass Thakersey, Trustee to Sheth Valabhadass Valji, in honour of his grandson's thread ceremony, Rs. 101; in memory of Bai Ratanbai, through Sheth Morarji Vasanji Wanji Rs. 51; Sheth Moolji Lodha, in honour of the marriage ceremony of his niece, Rs. 51; Sheth Gokaldass Dosa, in honour of his grandson's marriage ceremony, Rs. 51; Professor Ram Murti, Rs. 51; Sheth Pragji Surji, Rs. 1-8 per day for milk, Rs. 45; Sheth Mathuradass Kalyanji, for one candi of Bajri, Rs. 40-5; Marwadi Kacharadass Uttamchand, Rs. 25; miscellaneous donations, Rs. 32-8.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of April last, there were 41 horses, 133 bullocks, 1 cat, and 31 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, at Parel. During the month of April 47 horses, 100 bullocks, 4 cows, 2 buffaloes, 5 goats, 39 dogs, 1 cat, 1 monkey, 1 fowl, and 2 parrots were admitted, and during the same month 35 horses, 103 bullocks, 1 cow, 2 calves, 1 goat, 31 dogs and 2 cats, were discharged from the Hospital. Five cases among horses, 2 cases among bullocks, 1 case among fowls, 2 cases among parrots, 1 case among goats and 14 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—12 horses, 6 bullocks, 7 cows, 1 calf, 1 goat, 81 dogs, 1 cat, 2 ducks and 3 parrots.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music at the Commercial Gymkhana this afternoon, commencing at 5-30 p.m.

March	Under the Austrian Eagle...Wagner.
Selection	A Country Girl ..... Monckton
Valse	Wedding of the Winds..... Hall
Intermezzo	Russe ..... Franke
Selection	Three Little Maids ..... Reubens
Barcarollo	Caracteristique..... Conterus

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day:—

Quick-step	Light Infantry ..... Carl
Over ure	Le Cheval de Bronze...Auber
Selection of National and Patriotic Airs	...Sommer
Valse	Sourire D'Avril ..... Depret
Selection	Florodora..... Stuart
Porto Rican Dance	..Rosita ..... Misud

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Colonel Murray and Officers, the Band and Pipers of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, will play at the Victoria Gardens between 6 and 8 p.m. (S. T.) to-day, the following programme of music:—

Overture	Baner und Dichter ..... Suppe
Song	Land of Hope and Glory.. Elger
March (with Pipers)	The Barren Rocks ..... Reilly
Serenade	My Pretty Jane ..... Kappey
Selection	The Yeoman of the Guard. Sullivan
Tattoo	Grand Military ..... Rogan

PIPE MUSIC.

March	The Portree men.
March	The Killin Volunteers.
Strathspey	The Bob O'Fettercairn.
Reel	Captain McCallum.
March	Selection from Long Reveille.
March	The Lawson Men.
Strathspey	Munlochy Brig.
Reel	Christmas Carousing.
March	The 26th's Farewell to Aldershot.
March	The Lass O'Gowrie.
Strathspey	The Caledonian Canal.
Reel	The Highway to Linton.

IT is but seventy-five years ago, a writer in the "Humane Review" reminds us, that the Whig Government of the day revived gibbeting. In 1832, the year that Gladstone entered Parliament, the strangled corpses of two men were exposed in chains, one at Leicester, the other at Jarrow Stake. The experiment was not particularly successful. At Leicester crowds flocked from the country-side to see the show, and so intolerable a rioting occurred that the body had to be quickly removed. At Jarrow a ribald and drunken mob expressed unexpected sympathy with the relatives of the victim, and certain persons, defying the law, removed the body by night. After that there was no more gibbeting. When Sir Samuel Romilly proposed to abolish drawing and quartering, the same writer recalls that he was told by the law officers of the Crown that he was "breaking down the bulwarks of the Constitution." The "godly butchery," as it was called, based by Lord Coke on a number of Scripture texts, came to an end only eighty-seven years ago. Women, it is true, were not so mangled. The Constitution, reflecting in a sincere manner that curious sentiment which we know as "British Respectability," found a more excellent way, for, as Blackstone remarks, with an odd commingling of Mrs. Grundy and the savage: "As the decency to the sex forbids exposing and publicly mangling their bodies, their sentence is to be drawn to the gallows, and there to be burnt alive!"

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HIGH COURT.

A TOO LOVING WIFE.

IN the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Justice Macleod, the vacation judges, disposed of an appeal preferred by Bai Jhavir, wife of Motibai Hathibhai, who was convicted in March last by Mr. C. C. Dutt, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of attempted murder of her husband and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

The accused was alleged to have given dhatura seeds to her husband in his food. She admitted this, but she said she did not know what the substance was, nor what the result would be; and that she administered it as her paramour had asked her to do. Now, in her confession before the Third Class Magistrate of Mator a day after the offence, and in her statement before the committing magistrate some time later, the accused clearly admitted that she knew that her husband would die of the poison, and that she would thereafter be free to live with her paramour. Her denial of criminal intention in the Sessions Court, Mr. Dutt remarked, did not seem to be anything but a desire to minimise the gravity of her offence in the eyes of the Court. No direct evidence of intention, said Mr. Dutt, was possible. Circumstances in addition to the girl's previous confessions, pointed to murder as the only possible intention. What did the girl think she was giving it for? Mr. Dutt thought the offence was fully proved against the accused. He agreed with both assessors and found the accused guilty. In awarding punishment, the Sessions Judge took into consideration the facts that the girl was about fourteen or fifteen years old and that she had acted as a tool in the hands of others. She could not, as far as one could judge from her conduct all through, have realised the gravity of the offence she was committing. She was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

A ROGUE OF A DOCTOR.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon Mr. Justice Mcleod, the vacation judges, disposed of an appeal preferred by Pir Mahomed, who was in March last convicted by Mr. T Walker, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, of robbery and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused, a Mussulman of Mangrul, in the Nizam's territory, was charged with administering a stupefying drug to Ganpati Gopal and robbing him on the 20th January last. Accused came to the village of Takli in Karmala taluka, professing to be a vaiyad or doctor, and put up at the Chondi for a few days, and then removed to the house of the complainant Ganpati, whom he treated for a urinary ailment. It was alleged that, on the night of the 20th January, accused gave Ganpati a purgative mixed in some buffalo milk, which had the effect of causing vomiting, purging, giddiness and general sickness. Ganpati woke up his brother at night behaving very strangely and holding the horns of the buffalo, which he pushed to and fro. As regards the first charge, the Sessions Judge remarked it was impossible to say what drug was actually administered. It was possible that Ganpati might have discovered his loss of property in the night, and might well have wandered about, behaving strangely; and it was possible, Mr. Walker thought, that the poisoning story grew out of that. There was no real corroboration of complainant's story as to the poisoning; and it would be very unsafe to convict accused on this head. The other charge was proved to demonstration. Ganpati stated that he lay down to sleep outside his shop with accused, and when he woke up, the accused had disappeared and the shop had been broken open. The boxes were found in different places, open and emptied of their contents. Accused was acquitted of the first charge; and on conviction of the second, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

POLICE COURT.

A THEATRICAL SUIT.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Jehangir Sorabji, a Parsee, charged Fardunji Hormusji Katrak, another Parsee, with criminal misappropriation and falsification of accounts. Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant while Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that in December 1905 the complainant, the accused and one Ardeshir entered into an agreement to start a dramatic company to give performances in Hyderabad, and each of them subscribed Rs. 400 for the initial expenses. As the capital was found to be insufficient the complainant and the accused borrowed Rs. 1,000 from one Fardunji Cursetji in January 1906. This amount was handed over to the accused. The latter then left for Hyderabad and gave performances there. As he failed to give a statement of accounts to the complainant, the latter sent a friend of his to Hyderabad to inspect the books of accounts. The accused refusing an inspection of the accounts, complainant himself went to Hyderabad. The accused then left that place saying he was going to Bombay to raise a loan to pay off the complainant. It was alleged that instead of doing this the accused filed a schedule in the Insolvency Court In the course of the insolvency proceedings it was ascertained that the accused had caused false books of accounts to be prepared in connection with the performances given at Hyderabad, and to defraud his creditors. His petition was ultimately dismissed. The complainant further alleged that on making inquiries he ascertained that the account-books produced in the Insolvency Court were prepared in Bombay to defraud his creditors and the complainant, and that the accused had misappropriated partnership money. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

NOTORIOUS TRAIN THIEF.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Fakir Mahomed, Jemadar, G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Sandy Herbert Marshall with the theft of a gold watch and chain belonging to a Mr. Oliver, travelling from Poona to Bombay. It appeared from the evidence that the accused, on the morning of the 25th November last, got into a second-class compartment of the train at Kalyan and took away a gold watch and chain from a coat hanging on a peg. Subsequently he took the coat, in which was the watch and chain, to a cloth-merchant's shop and left it there saying he would return the next day and take it away. The coat was subsequently handed over to the Police. The accused, who is at present undergoing a sentence for a similar offence, admitted having stolen the watch and chain. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, the sentence to take effect on the expiration of the one he is undergoing at present.

JOTTINGS.

TIME O'DAY! I THANK "Nemo" for the kindly welcome he gave me in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 10th instant. It is a pity that we do not have more of his interesting verses; but in his defence of Buzfuz clocks, I do not think he has made out a case. He will, of course, retort that my reply is consistent with my record of "What the Postman says," and that the ilk "unreasonable faddists"—amongst whom he gives me premier place—would, like Joshua, make the sun stand still and so forth. Now, this allusion is, I think unhappy, in that Joshua's success with the Rulers of Night and Day was purely the result of a Divine Dispensation in Joshua's favour, whereby the Creator shewed his resentment of the persecution of Israel by the five Kings of the Amorites. In the case therefore of B. T. vs. S. T., "Nemo" seems to have reversed the order of things and to have overlooked the fact that it is the Civic Fathers and not the Harrisonians who seek to make the sun stand still! But whichever side is right—obviously both cannot be—the complaint in Bombay is that when a public clock comes into view, one has to ascertain whether it is a Municipal or public clock before any conception of time o' day can be arrived at, which is on the face of it absurd. The question naturally arises which is the right time for the public to go by, to which the safest answer would appear to be S. T., because it is Government time. It carries the authority of the rulers of the country, and, in spite of the efforts of the "uncrowned Kings of Bombay" to the contrary, it has prevailed. The anomaly, however, continues to exist, within a distance of a few hundred yards on the same road, of two conspicuous clocks recording different time—I refer to the Market and Victoria Terminus clocks. It would be interesting to know what the impression is that is created in the minds of our visitors! It is to be hoped that the absurdity will cease to exist; for whatever the arguments in favour of B. T. may hitherto have been, the stern reality has to be faced that S. T. is established, and any opposition to it now—however righteous and just it may have been before—could only be regarded as obstructive to the even tenour of the ways of the populace, whose convenience, it will doubtless be admitted, should be the primary consideration. The fact that S. T. now is the time that regulates everything official, commercial, and legal, is a sufficiently strong reason for its general adoption so far as Municipal clocks are concerned; and in support of this contention I quote Hooker's axiom, that "of things once received and confirmed by use, usage is a law sufficient."

HEALTH OF THE CITY. Captain Liston's remarks, in moving the adoption of the Health Officer's Report at last Monday's meeting of the Corporation, should receive very serious attention: and in spite of the combination to support Dr. Turner as the official responsible for the health of this great city, those who have the real interests of the populace at heart should in like manner combine to protect it against the baneful effects of the policy of the past. The climax of inefficiency of the health operations is surely reached when the population is in actual figures being decimated in the enormous proportion of 46·73 per thousand, and God only knows to what figure the percentage would swell if a different system of statistics was adopted. Plague, of course, accounts for "more deaths than all the other chief causes of death:" and if the proportion is to be regarded as a normal condition at the end of nearly two decades of health operations that were intended to combat the evil, then it is by no means begging the issue to state that those operations have proved a hopeless failure. The fact becomes more conspicuous in the remark that, "in view of the fact that Plague occupies so prominent a place in the death-roll of the city, we would expect that Dr. Turner would have considered this disease first in his report, but he has not done so;" and to this has to be added the subsequent remark that "the tendency, unfortunately, now-a-days is to be apathetic about plague." It cannot be imagined that Captain Liston is talking through his hat when he has publicly stated that "we know more about plague, its cause and the means for checking it, than we know of *any other disease*." This is a very serious statement, and if the Corporators are at all alive to their responsibility for the health of the populace, they should throw aside all theorising and rise to the occasion by not only taking Captain Liston into their confidence as to the policy of the future, but they should also concentrate their time and energy in giving effect to concerted measures for grappling with the evil. If now, the lives of a large population are in the hands of a single individual whose want of initiative or misfortune has so far contributed appreciably to an expanding death-rate—the effect, in that particular, has to be regarded as the basis from which public opinion flows: and if in the best portion of a quarter of a century experience has shown that things are no better than they seem, is it? too much to expect that new blood should be infused into the administration of Plague measures—a procedure that has justified itself more than once in public and other measures that arrive at a point of stagnation as the result of fixed ideas? In the issue of the "Bombay Gazette" of the 15th instant, under the heading "Honour to Dr. Turner," is given a report of a meeting of the residents of the Health Camps at the Kennedy Sea Face. Placing that report side by side with Captain Liston's report, the *reductio ad absurdum* is arrived at. But do these people know that their gain means, perhaps, a disproportionate loss to others who are not so favourably placed with regard to the air they breathe and their surroundings. The real issue is—what result has this Health Camp produced on the health of the populace? Dr. Turner has, in my opinion, received a large amount of fulsome and fatuous flattery, which has apparently caused him to regard the death-rate of to-day complacently as an excellent result all things considered, believing that in himself is centred the requisite skill, ingenuity, resource, and method, to meet local exigencies, and that than himself there is no other in the world who can do better than he has done. To this one answer suggests itself as being on the surface of the deliberations of Wednesday last, which is, that Captain Liston has spoken very clearly and precisely, and the Corporators should even now consider the advisability of asking him to act as Health Officer during Dr. Turner's absence—even as an experimental measure. If Dr. Turner have done all that has been possible, the non-success of Captain Liston during his absence would emphasize rather than derogate from his efficiency; while, on the other hand, if Captain Liston make a success of his tenure of office, the public weal would demand that he be confirmed in the office, no matter at what cost to the Municipal Funds. The public life is the greatest and weightiest consideration that rests on the Corporation of Bombay, and no private obligations to individuals should be allowed to deter them from their responsibility as the Civic Fathers—a paternity that is self-imposed and for which they alone are responsible.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, April 28, Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that in the Budget statement of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the deficit of the current year is stated to amount to 23 1/2 lacs of rupees, and deficit in the year 1908-1909 is estimated to amount to 45 3/4 lacs of rupees, and whether, having regard to the unforeseen additional expenditure involved in the administration of the new province he will consider the advisability of modifying the partition of Bengal with special reference to the appointment of a governor and council for the whole of Bengal, in accordance with the intention of the Government of India Act of 1833 and the subsequent Statute of 1853, 16 and 17 vic, c, 95, and the delegation of powers to certain local authorities corresponding to those which, under the Indian Act of 1868, obtain in Sind, as was suggested by his predecessor in office.

Mr. Hobhouse, who was received with cheers, said: The figures quoted by the hon. member are not quite accurate. The "deficit"—that is to say, the reduction of provincial balance—in 1907-8, to which he presumably refers in speaking of the "current year," is estimated at 21¼ lacs, not 23¼, and that in 1908-1909 at 23 1/2 lacs, not 45¾. The reduction of the provincial balance in the two years is chiefly due to the expenditure of the special grant made to the Provincial Government in 1906-1907 to provide for the Government buildings required at the capital of the new province. The expenditure is, of course, of a temporary and non-recurring character. and cannot be regarded as a reason for so serious and far-reaching a measure as modifying the whole administrative arrangements of the province.

Sir H. Cotton asked was it the fact that expenditure had very largely exceeded the amount anticipated when the partition was arranged.

Mr. Hobhouse said he did not think so. There was a further expenditure which would expire in a short time, for which provision was made and it was fully expected.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

Mr. John Ward asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the discontent of the Indian telegraph operators and signallers with the new scheme of duties introduced by Mr. Newlands the English expert who has been lent by the British Post Office to the Indian Administration; and what action, if any, it is proposed to take in the matter.

Mr. Hobhouse said: The discontent of the Indian telegraph operators and signallers with the new scheme of duties has been met by an arrangement, under which the new system will have a fair trial for a limited period—four or five weeks, I think—and a committee, on which the subordinate staff will be represented, will be appointed to examine the system during trial. We have every reason to hope that an accommodation will be reached.

The strike, he added, in a further reply to Mr. Rees, was reported by the Government of India last week to be at an end, and the business of the department was proceeding in the usual course.

THE RIOTING IN SOUTH INDIA.

Mr. Rees asked whether the recent rioting in South India was connected with celebrations of the release of Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, the Congress orator, and was part of a Swaraj agitation; also whether any information could be given regarding the recent riots at Tuticorin and Tinnevelly.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State has received reports of the occurrences referred to. At Tuticorin a meeting of about 2,000 persons was held on March 13 in defiance of an order issued by the magistrate, who had reason to fear a breach of the peace. In endeavouring to disperse the meeting, the magistrate and deputy superintendent of police were stoned by the mob, who finally had to be fired on. Little damage was done; some rioters were wounded, but none were killed; one police officer was seriously injured, and has since been reported dead. At Tinnevelly on the same day a mob threw stones broke lamps, and set fire to public buildings. The magistrates was unable to disperse the crowd, and was eventually obliged to order the police to fire. One rioter was killed and seven wounded, of whom two are reported to have died. The rioting was connected with the celebration of the release of Bepin Chandra Pal and with a Swaraj agitation. The action of the authorities seems to show no excess of force under the circumstances, which I do not doubt have been correctly reported.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER AND THE MILITARY CHARGES.

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to a speech recently delivered by Lord Kitchener in the Legislative Council of India to the effect that weighty reasons, affecting the external and internal security of India, militated against any reduction of the military charges; whether he can state the nature of those external reasons; and whether the Government of India contemplate taking any steps towards curtailing the expenditure in connection with the defences of the North-West Frontier as a result of the Anglo-Russian Convention.

Mr. Hobhouse said the Secretary for India had seen a report of a speech recently delivered by Lord Kitchener in the Legislative Council of India to the effect that weighty reasons affecting the external and internal security of India militated against any reduction of the military charges. The Secretary of State was in correspondence with the Government of India on the subject. He was not able to make any statement at this stage. Perhaps it would be possible for him to deal with the point when the Indian Budget was discussed.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Ameer of Afghanistan has noticed his consent to the Articles of the Angle-Russian Convention concerning Afghanistan; whether these Articles will have any validity in case the consent of the Ameer should not be forthcoming; and whether he can inform the House why the Ameer of Afghanistan is not referred to in the Convention by the title of his Majesty, this being the title given to the Ameer in the Treaty between Great Britain and Afghanistan, signed at Cabul on March 21, 1905.

Mr. Hobhouse: I would refer my hon. friend to the answer given on the 14th inst. to a similar question by the hon. member for the St. Andrews District. It would serve no useful purpose to discuss the hypothetical case contemplated by the question. The convention does not profess to give the full title of his Majesty the Ameer, as recited in the Treaty of March 21, 1905.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Buchanan said that, as had already been stated by the Secretary of State for India, the consent of the Ameer had not been given.

THE GARRISON CHURCHES IN INDIA.

Mr. Dundas White asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can say what is the number of the garrison churches in India, built wholly or in part with public money, of which the Church of England claims the legal right to the exclusive use, basing that claim on the fact of consecration alone; where these churches are situated; and what, as regards each of them, were the approximate dates of the buildings, the consecration, and the assertion of the claim to such exclusive use.

Mr. Morley: I regret that I have not the material to enable me to answer this question in detail, but I am making further inquiry. Meanwhile I venture to refer my honourable friend to the memorandum laid before Parliament before Easter. Generally it may be said that all military stations (except possibly some recently established) have a garrison church; that at all old-established stations this church was consecrated many years ago, and that the act of consecration at the request or with the permission of the Government of India, and the contract implied thereby, is the basis of the claim of the Bishop to control the use of the edifice for religious purposes.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

On Wednesday, April 29, Mr. Smeaton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Ameer of Afghanistan has yet signified his assent to the Afghan articles of the Anglo-Russian Agreement.

Mr. Hobhouse said: The answer is in the negative.

THE AMEER AND THE MOHMAND RISING.

Mr. Smeaton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Ameer of Afghanistan has made any effort to prevent the influential Mulla Hazrat Sahib, supported by bodies of Afghan subjects from joining in the Mohmand rising.

Mr. Hobhouse: I am informed that the Ameer has taken action to prevent his subjects from joining in the rising, and that it is producing the desired result.

Mr. Smeaton also asked: Whether one important cause of the rising of the Mohmands is the projected railway across the old frontier up to the Afghan border; whether in spite of the opposition of the tribes, and also of the Ameer, to this railway, it is intended still to continue making the line; and whether, seeing that the Ameer clearly indicated to the late Viceroy his dislike of so-called peaceful penetration by railway, he will consider the advisability of abandoning this project, which can at the best be of little use and must always be a cause of irritation.

Mr. Hobhouse: There is no reason to suppose that the railway surveys recently carried out in British territory on the right bank of the Cabul River, outside the limits of the country inhabited by the Mohmands, have been a cause of the tribal rising. As regards the present position of the railway project and the attitude of the tribes and the Ameer towards it, I would refer my hon. friend to the full statement on the subject made on Feb. 6 last in reply to a question from my right hon. friend the member for the Forest of Dean.

Sir C. Dilke asked whether his hon. friend was aware that that reply contained a certain admission in connection with the survey, but the words in which he defined the admission were not audible in the Press gallery.

Mr. Hobhouse: I am afraid I cannot admit that. The answer was that some firing took place.

Mr. Rees: Is there not almost always some firing taken place in those regions?

Mr. Lupton: It is advisable to continue irrigating these mountain tribes?

Mr. Smeaton: Is it not the case that the Ameer has protested more than once against the approach of the line of railway to his frontier?

Mr. Hobhouse: Not that I am aware of.

Sir C. Dilke: We are in rather a difficult position, because my hon. friend is not now officially connected with India. Is it not the case that it has already been decided not to make this railway, the survey for which seems to have caused the firing?

The Speaker: The circumstances to which the right hon. baronet has alluded seems to point to the desirability of giving notice of the question. (Laughter.)

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Mr. Laidlaw rose to call attention to the present educational conditions in India; and moved:—"That the time has come for an impartial and searching inquiry into the scope, character, and methods of education in India." He said that during a long residence in India and during a recent visit he had talked with all sorts of conditions of people on this question, and he had not found any one who approved of the present educational methods in any branch of education in that country. What was wanted was a thorough and impartial inquiry. He would deprecate an inquiry by any of the estimable gentlemen who were connected with the educational machinery in India, as they were liable to be somewhat prejudiced and conservative. Fresh minds should be brought to bear on the subject. For some years the Indian Government had pronounced emphatically in favour of free elementary education, but no progress had been made towards it. It was very sad to find that no more than one-tenth of the boys of school age were yet in school, and that the number of girls was very much smaller, and the result was that only 98 per 1,000 males and 7 per 1,000 females could read. The amount of money spent on education was deplorably inadequate, being only about 1 1-2d. per head of the children of school age. The Government had declared that to adopt free elementary education would mean something like doubling the present outlay; but there was a widespread feeling that our military expenditure in India was altogether out of proportion to the expenditure on education, and he thought the Government would do well to consider the question of reducing military expenditure as soon as possible and applying the savings to elementary education. He was told by a very high authority in Calcutta a short time ago that a special tax for this purpose would be popular. He thought the condition of primary education alone would justify an inquiry. With regard to secondary education it was universally held that the methods which had been in vogue so many years were not the best. A large number of men had taken University degrees, but they felt that the course of training they had gone through had not been advantageous to them. It had been a great deal too literary. Their whole training had not been sufficiently scientific and practical. The result was that there were to-day crowds of educated men who looked to those who had provided them with education also practically to provide them with a career and everything else in life. There was great diversity of opinion as to the proper remedy, and he was not himself prepared with any suggestion. The whole system of education was being starved for want of money. That was the root of the whole evil, and the Government of India ought resolutely to address itself to the task of making a more liberal provision for this great work. He found on making inquiries that the discontent and unrest prevailing in some parts of India were largely matters of schoolboy agitation. A great deal of the trouble arose from the lads being only half-educated. The education they had received was not on the right lines. He did not come forward to propose a specific remedy for the persent state of things, but to ask that there should be an impartial inquiry as to the scope, character, and methods of our educational system in India.

Mr. T. Hart-Davies seconded the motion. He held that education in India at the present moment was unsatisfactory, both in quantity and quality. The population under British rule was 250 millions, and we only spent about 3,000,000l. on education, of which about one million came from fees, one million and a half from local sources, and the rest from the Government of India. When he contrasted this amount with the money spent on such objects as fortifications against an imaginary attack on the North-West Frontier, he did not feel exactly proud of the Government of the dependency. One of the principal reasons of the distress of agriculturists in India was that they were in the hands of moneylenders, and when he looked into their debts he used to find that one of the chief causes of their hopeless condition was that they were uneducated and unable to test the figures of the creditor. There was no doubt we must spend a great deal more money upon education in India. India was a country enormously rich in mines, but the natural resources of India were not properly exploited. To do that more educatton was required. It was lamentable the amount of brain-power that was being wasted in India. Many new industries might be introduced. Some hope should be held out that the Government of India would institute an inquiry into the present condition of education in India and suggest how it might be improved and developed.

Mr. Keir Hardie said it was to be regretted that the head of a great department like India was not in the House of Commons. He wished to endorse what had been said by the mover and seconder of the motion concerning the importance of this question of education to the people of India. The local industries in the villages of India could be vastly improved if only technical instruction were imparted to those who had for ages followed certain occupations, but who still pursued them according to the methods in vogue generations ago. (Hear, hear.) This was true in regard to agriculture. It had been estimated that the produce of the soil of India could be increased 50 per cent. by more modern methods of cultivation. The people of India eagerly desired better education for their children. The British schools in India were crowded. It was to be borne in mind that, owing to the action of the Government there was now growing up in India an educational movement apart altogether from, and out of the control of, the Government educational institutions. This was the direct outcome of the policy pursued towards the schools. In Mysore the expenditure upon schools was made up of 78 per cent. from public funds and 11 per cent. from fees, the remainder being made good by endowments and miscellaneous sources of income. On the other hand, in Eastern Bengal the proportions were 45 per cent. from public funds and 38 per cent. from fees. The contrast between the 78 per cent. from public funds in the Native State, and the 45 per cent. in British territory was significant, and figures like those of themselves justified some inquiry into our methods of education in India. What was achieved in those native States ought surely to be achieved under British administration. He drew attention to a circular issued by the Indian Government stating that the schools were being used for political propaganda, and outlining certain pains and penalties applicable to such schools; and complained of the official attitude towards a school at Barisal, from which on the ground of charges which were never proved, of propagating sedition, the grant was withdrawn and further threats were held out. There must be a full inquiry into the whole question of education in India, and especially as to how far the Government of India had punished schools for alleged political malpractices which had not been to exist. There was great need for the better education of the Indian children, and if part of the money that was now wasted on military operations were directed to education, the result would be a great gain to the people of India.

Mr. Rees congratulated the hon. member on the moderate speech that he had made. It was owing to the peace produced by our military expenditure that the Indian States were able to attend to education. Formerly they were employed in petty warfare one with another, and there was no education at all. In order to carry out the educational programme that had been suggested it would be necessary enormously to increase the taxation of India. The hon. member was unfortunate in citing the case of Mysore, because Mysore was for fifty years under the administration of the Indian Government, and its administration was to this day entirely British. He objected to any deduction regarding the treatment of educational institutions by the Government of India being drawn from the district of Barisal. That was the only district in India in which the Government had found it necessary to apply the Seditious Meetings Act. In the last five years the whole of the educational system of India had been overhauled in the completest way; and, if education was not free, the amount paid in fees was the merest bagatelle. To build schools in every village would be to increase taxation to a degree hardly understood. When hon. members spoke of the backward condition of education in India with what country were they making comparison? Between an Oriental empire and a Western country there was no basis of comparison. Let India be compared with other Oriental countries. His hon. friends had fallen into a gulf of insularity that was abysmal. There were 1,000,000 natives in India who were literate in English. The inference he drew from that fact was that so much attention should not be paid to those who spoke for this small fraction of the population but that an attempt should be made to get at the feelings of the real masses, who were not denationalised and who had not forsaken all the habits and customs of their country. Sir William Hunter said that, as the result of education, we should have a loyal India. If there were any classes that wished to get rid of us they were those who had received an English education. The education given should be suited to those who received it; it should be given in the vernacular, and should include instruction in the former state of the country and the blessings conferred by British rule. The present Secretary of State had appointed two educationists to his Council, one a native gentleman, and the Government were engaged in considering whether the education should be freed In the expenditure on education there had been an annual increase in the last thirty years of a quarter of a million. But 80 per cent. of the population of India were agriculturists, and it was at least doubtful whether there was any particular need for taxing them in order to confer upon the people a system of education they had not asked for. The extraordinary thing in his view was that this education should be so complex, complete and so widely dispersed, seeing that the Government of India, unlike European countries, had not to yield yard by yard in response to a demand made upon it for concessions. The upper castes and classes had assimilated this system of education, which he described in detail, and showed that it had been responsible for a good deal of the abuse levelled against the administration of Lord Curzon in India. But the late administration had the courage to point out that in the schools of the country the vernacular tongues were neglected. Indeed, it was a blot on the efficiency of Indian administration that knowledge of the vernacular tongues was not efficient and that the members of the administration were not capable of conversing in a satisfactory manner with the natives. Much had been done for education in India—primary, secondary, and university—of which no mention had been made, but which was worthy of mention, and he protested against the impression which had been conveyed that the Government of India was taking no interest in education. An inquiry such as was proposed was not needed, and might in present circumstances do more good than harm. (Laughter.) He meant the other way about. (Laughter.) But really he had heard so many things turned topsy-turvy, that it was not surprising if he caught the prevailing complaint. (Laughter). There was an immense deal to be said against the system of education in India, but not the sort of thing that had been said to-night. That system destroyed that reverence for authority which was the traditional glory of the Indian student. Instead of being brought up to reverence his parents his religion, his Government, and King, he was brought up now to show no respect for anybody else, and very little for himself. He could not think that an inquiry would deal with the one and only blot on our education in India. The change that was wanted was this—we should go back to the vernacular languages, give up the pretence of teaching everything through the English language, and cease indoctrinating the natives with English ideas such as that representative government was the one kind of good government in the world, which was not the case, and that anything which was good for us in this country was good for them. If the hon. member would propose an inquiry which would remove these defects he would gladly vote with him; but, believing as he did that no inquiry would be able to solve their difficulty, and that an inquiry would only have the result of stirring up a factious agitation now happily on the wane, he would vote against the motion.

Sir J. Jardine said the hon. member had spoken strongly against the motion, but he was only a private member, and the House had the right to hear any reasons there might be against the inquiry from the responsible representative of the India Office. In these Indian debates there were so many members of Indian experience who wished to speak that they were almost bound to speak with their eyes on the clock.

Attention being called to the number of members in the House, the House was counted and more than forty members found present.

Sir J. Jardine, continuing, said this being the great inquest of the nation, it must not be supposed that this discussion meant censure or criticism of the Government of India. He agreed very much with what had been said by the mover and seconder of the resolution, and concurred in the view that more education was wanted, and that it would have an extremely beneficial effect on the masses of the people. It was necessary to put the ryots and the peasantry upon something like fair terms with the moneylenders and the petty officials who now tormented them. Without doubt, in regard to processes of cultivation and manufacture of many kinds, technical education would prove a great blessing in India. He had had the opportunity of observing the work done by colleges and universities in higher education, and he could say that in India, as in this country, and as in ancient Greece, learning had been well justified of her children. Much of the improvement, the reforms, the progress in practical arts and in development of the resources of the country had been started and carried out by the classes who had received the benefit of higher education. It had been long admitted that through the means of the public schools and the universities the public service had been well provided for. As to the effect of a university education on political speculation and on the loyalty of the people, it was difficult to know what was due to education in this respect, but there had been this great advantage—that much of the ancient fanaticism had been exploded. He thought that a case had been made out for an inquiry as to whether the time had not come for a much greater extension of higher education. He would suggest that the inquiry might take one other form, and that was as to how far the Government had gone forward or had been guilty of shortcomings in getting the natives to join in the management of every kind of education. He thought there would be a great advantage in having some such inquiry as the proposer of the motion had suggested. It was evading the question to try to make out that the motion was a sort of censure on the Government of India. There was no such intention. But this was a very serious matter, and he thought it would be a good thing if the inquiry were begun, even if it were confined to one province. He agreed with what had been said as to the great advantage of the professors sent out from this country having a knowledge of Oriental people and a great regard for them. The danger which we incurred at present was that of being too Western in our ideas. He supported the motion.

Sir M. Craik said there were two or three education matters in India and which struck him as requiring amendment. The first difficulty as to education in India was that it was not sufficiently practical, and was too much regulated by the evil system of competative examination. (Cheers.) We were getting quit of the examination system here in England as fast as we could, because we had found out the competitive system was wrong. A well equipped, first-rate principal of one of the Indian Universities said he was handicapped because he had to teach for the examinations. This principal told him he had that very morning been engaged in dining into Indian youths "Silas Manner" and Shelley's "Ode to a Skylark," and they did not understand one of it. (Laughter and cheers.) We ought to try to develope the genius of the Indian people upon their own lines, and not to insist so much upon a superstitious cultivation of the English language. We must get rid of the system of competitive examinations, or we should never have real effective education in India. He was not in favour of a commission of inquiry. (Hear, hear.) It was a bad thing too frequently to pull up a plant by the roots to see how it was growing. Let them leave education in India to grow by itself, and do not let them interfere with the work being done by too constant commissions of inquiry. (Hear, hear.) Educational administrators in India would never have a scheme brought forward with the completeness and considered with the care and weight due to it unless they had what all other administrative departments in India had—a representative of their own on the Viceroy's Council. He could not support the resolution, because he thought such a commission as was proposed would do more harm than good.

Mr. Hobhouse expressed his regret that the Under Secretary for India was prevented by indisposition from being present to represent his department Referring to the suggestion that the educational administration of India should be directly represented on the Viceroy's Council, his own view, drawn from very considerable experience at close quarters with Indian administration, was that an additional member on the Viceroy's Council generally meant delay, not expedition, in the treatment of subjects. With regard to the resolution, it had been said it would be a censure upon the Government of India if such an inquiry was accepted. He did not go as far as that, but he had had an opportunity of seeing Indian administration at the closest possible quarters during the last six months and there was no subject which was closer to the hearts and occupied more the attention of those who administered the Government of India than that of education. If he were to indulge in any criticism of that Administration he would say their thoughts were too much, and not too little, occupied with the subject of education. It had been pointed out that the amount spent on education in India was comparatively small. He agreed; although it was to be remembered that it had risen from 1,400,000l. in 1895-96 to 2,500,000l. in 1905-1906. It was said that more money was wanted for education. But there was not a service in India which did not utter the same cry; so that the House had to choose whether it would increase the taxation of India, reduce the expenditure on certain objects, starve the future requirements of India in respect of sanitation, hospitals, and dispensaries, which were badly wanted in the country districts, and agriculture. All these were the pressing needs of India, and their provision meant a substantial addition to expenditure. While on the one hand they had this increased demand for expenditure, the Government were threatened with a possible diminution of income in India from opium. But what advantage had been taken by the people of India of this increased grant for educational purposes during the last ten years? The number of educational institutions had gone up from 152,000 to 160,000, and number attending them from 4,300,000 to 5,250,000 persons. He agreed with what had been said as to the advantages of education given in the vernacular. There had been a notable increase in the number of those who studied the vernacular and received their education through its aid. The numbers had increased by 700,000, and the attendances of those in the primary schools were equally satisfactory. Reference had been made to the Educational Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir William Hunter, which was instituted during Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty. The effects of that commission were reviewed quinquennially; and the report, which was expected this year would be very satisfactory reading. But there had been more recent investigations. In 1902 there was an Indian Universities Commission, the result of which was that the control of the Universities over the affiliated colleges and high schools had been greatly increased and the standard of education had been raised. In 1901-1902 there was a technical education committee, which had resulted very satisfactorily. A considerable number of special instructors had been appointed, and a special grant amounting to two lacs and a half had been given for technical teaching. Some of the methods in the technical schools had been criticised, but he himself had found in one school the practice of weaving being taught on a commercial scale. Some pupils had themselves introduced a hand loom, and had so simplified the machine as greatly to reduce the cost. There had also been the Simla Conference of 1901, which was attended by all the directors of public instruction of the provincial Governments, and which led to the entire reconstruction of educational methods and control in India. It led further to a great reduction of examination and to a great increase of inspection—a change which had been decidedly beneficial. He was not altogether sure the middle schools were in a very satisfactory state. They were largely under the control of the municipal authorities, and he had been led to the conclusion that in certain cases some of these authorities were, partly on financial grounds, somewhat apathetic in regard to education. That was natural; we were not too fond of taxes in this country; but he thought all were agreed that that was a passing phase, and no doubt the time would come when, in the municipalities in question, they would perceive the advantage of taxing themselves for the benefit of their children. As regards the primary schools, his experience led him to think there was far too much interference by the education authority in those school, and he would like to see greater responsibility placed on the district board, with a view to their educating themselves in the proper management of the schools. In the matter of female education, the gates were being but slowly opened, and it was impossible to attempt to force upon any class the education of their female relations until they themself were willing to send them to school. But there had been, to a limited extent, a great change in the opinion of certain classes in India as to female education. On one occasion he saw a performance, in public of certain dances by female children of Brahmins, an exhibition which twenty years ago would have been absolutely impossible. Again, there had been a distinct attempt made to give instruction to the ruling class. As to the people administering this great system of education, there was the Indian educational service recruited in this country, the provincial service recruited in India—these two forming what was called the superior service—and there was the subordinate service recruited entirely in India. He did not know that all these three classes were in an entirely satisfactory condition. There were improvements which might possibly be made in the status and condition of entry into the classes, and these alterations and improvements were occupying the careful and earnest attention of the Secretary of State. They had heard a great deal as to the feeling here on education in India. They were entitled to ask what was the state of feeling in India on education. One class, not inconsiderable as regarded numbers and influence, would like to see examinations lesson and graduates increase. On the other hand, an increasing class in India, as he heard from the Vice-Principal at Calcutta University, wanted to see education "screwed up," so to speak—concentrated in a smaller number of schools of greater efficiency, in which the standard of instruction was very high and the teachers most capable. He entirely sympathised with that school of thought, and should like the University degree to connote a high standard of education. With regard to primary schools, he hoped there was an increasing interest among the district authorities. He would like to see more latitude given to local authorities to adapt the education to the requirements of the district in which it was given, and he would also like to see greater advantage taken of the schools maintained by the priestly class. He was aware, however, that the attention of the authorities was being directed to the shortcomings of the Department, and that it was the intention to make more use of these schools in the future. If, on behalf of the Secretary of State, he was unable to accept the resolution it must be understood that it was not because he had not the fullest sympathy with the object in view and with the opinions expressed; it was rather because the work of education in India had progressed and was steadily being pushed forward, and any inquiry of the sort suggested would not really expedite it. (Hear, hear.)

Earl Percy expressed the concurrence with the view of the right hon. gentleman, and hoped his transfer to another sphere of political life would not prevent his taking part in these debates. One inquiry had not been referred to, that made by the central government of local governments on the subject of free education. He hoped that the replies of the local governmtnts would be placed before the House.

Mr. Laidlaw said he had no wish to press his motion. The debate had been useful and interesting and had served its purpose of eliciting the statement just made. He hoped that any expressions he might have used would not be construed into an attack on the Indian Government, the Secretary of State, or any of the officials connected with the Education Department.

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

A DOCTOR TALKS.

Whenever we are suffering from any trouble or illness, it is surprising to find how many of our neighbours have suffered in the same way. If also we hear from neighbours how they were able to overcome their troubles, we determine to follow the course which they pursued so successfully. Better still when a doctor tells us of a medicine that will cure us:

Dr. Jadowji Triumjee, Lecturer and Professor of Aryan Medical School of Bombay, Dispensary, Bazaar Gate St., Fort, when questioned regarding Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, picked up a piece of paper and wrote:—"This is to certify that I have treated some of my patients who were afflicted with backache and kidney disease, with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and all of them were cured after a short time by the use of these Pills. I give this testimonial with great pleasure."

The danger of kindey disease is that it frequently comes on so quietly that the cause of the trouble is not suspected, the patient suffering from headache, nervousness, heart trouble, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of ambition, &c., all of which are symptoms of kidney disease, just as much as backache, dropsy, urinary, and rheumatic troubles. The cure these by removing the cause—Kidney disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Re. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sen postage and packing free.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THORN AS A HAIR ORNAMENT.

Hawthorn has found its way into the scheme of coiffure decoration as unerringly as though the milliner was in league with Nature herself, and had bribed her to be a little in advance of field and hedgerow. A band of lavender blue ribbon, very wide and soft, which is simply knotted round the head and caught with a bunch of hawthorn, represents a finish to the coiffure which is distinctly hard "to beat," and which, although specially adapted to a young face, can hardly be considered out of place even for the woman who has passed the noonday of life and is descending the twilight slopes of old age. As a matter of fact, where silver locks are concerned—and given a good complexion—the large, soft twist of lavender ribbon is more than becoming, while the little unpretentious clump of the snow-white blossoms only adds to its charm, and when worn with one of the soft, clinging gowns of lavender charmeuse, makes a delightful ensemble which even the charm of youth cannot outrival.

SWALLOW-TAILED COATS.

Swallow-tailed coats of geranium-coloured cloth, with skirts of broadly checked grey and white tweed, represent an alliance which has a distinctly startling effect at the first blush, but which this year has undoubtedly achieved a large measure of success where smart Frenchwomen are concerned The coats themselves, which are cut away sharply in front, are trimmed with a double row of the huge lattice-work gold buttons fashioned in square from, while the collar and revers are faced with plain black satin, which owes nothing to the intricacies of exterior adornment, such as soutache or gold embroidery. The occasions on which such a costume can be worn with impunity are, naturally, somewhat few and far between, but at the Concours Hippique it achieved a large measure of success, while at a recent race meeting lavender was substituted for the geranium hued coat with capital effect.

DEBUTANTES' PREPARATIONS.

Court dressmakers are already making preparations for the visits of debutantes, as it is expected that the King will not long delay the occasion of the next presentation. By the way, there seems nowadays to be an inclination on the part of our womenfolk to curtail their expenditure on Court dresses, although naturally they find attempts at economy at ticklish business, if stately magnificence is still to be the predominent feature of these displays of fine raiment. Not every debutante could manage matters so well as the young lady who boasted that her presentation dress at the last Court cost less than £20, the major portion of it having been made at home, while her bouquet was a gift from a friend, as well as her cloak, gloves, and lace handkerchief. The debutante who wants to do the thing properly is quite prepared to pay twenty guineas for her bouquet and big brothers—one's own, or somebody else's—are seldom generous to that extent. Put aside another twenty guineas for a lace handkerchief, and extra for underclothing, and a £50 note is completely swallowed up. The more important items, such as gown, train, shoes, veil, and so on, run away with £200. Therefore the pretty debutante who expects to obtain her complete presentation outfit for less than £250 generally finds that she has mistaken her estimate. These, be it understood, are only average prices. Those wealthy one who will spare no expense to create a sensation have been known to spend as much as £1,000 on their outfit. At the last Court a rich bride averred that her things had cost her £1,500 at least. This, moreover, did not include the necessary visits of a hairdresser and manicurist, and the subsequent photographer's account.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	13	10	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	5	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	10
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	28	22	121
Total plague deaths to date	143,377		
This date last year	21	26	114

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
8	6

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

May 15th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	27	31	5
B	199	131	29
C	48	114	28
D	77	29	4
E	85	160	10
F & G	66	6	1
Total to date	502	471	77
Total rats killed			973

MEMORY MEANS MONEY
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigerated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G Market Bombay, No. 2.

EXPERT FAILED TO CURE HIS ECZEMA

Had Suffered Six Years—Face Badly Affected—Dared Not Go Out when Air Was Raw—Cuticura Proved Only Remedy—Also Cured Ringworm on Girl's Arm.

CUTICURA REMEDIES TWICE SUCCESSFUL

"I found three cakes of Cuticura Soap, one box of Cuticura Ointment and two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent ample to clear me of eczema, with which I had suffered for six years. It was the face principally that was affected and latterly I scarcely dared show myself out of doors if there was the least rawness in the air. I tried two or three doctors, also a chemist who was supposed to be an expert on eczema, but they did not seem to cure me permanently. Also the same box of Cuticura Ointment cured a pretty bad case of ringworm on a girl's arm that I persuaded her to allow me to dress with it. G. L. Monro, Burrow Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, May 17, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

MOTHERS
Of Skin-tortured and Disfigured Babies
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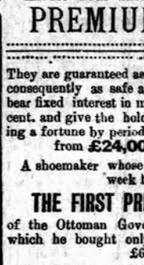
That warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, inflammations, and chafings of infants and children, and afford rest and comfort to worried, worn-out parents, when all else fails. Guaranteed absolutely pure and may be used from the hour of birth.



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LORD LAMINGTON ON INDIA.

Late Governor's Reminiscences.

The following is the full text of the paper read before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts on Thursday, April 30th, by the Right Hon. Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., C.S.C.I.E., ex-Governor of Bombay :—

I do not presume to call this paper an address, as it contains at best but a series of jottings on various matters connected with Bombay. The paper read by Sir William Lee-Warner in 1904, that more recently by Mr. Lawrence on Agriculture, besides one read by Sir David Barr on Native States, forbid my dealing deeply on topics disposed of by those of far greater experience than myself.

Whatever may have been the manner of the performance of one's duties, no one who has filled the post of Governor of Bombay could have anything but a natural pride in having had the privilege of being associated with that province, possessed of so many and varied interests, and having for its capital one of the most magnificent cities of the world.

It will ever be a memory to gladden my spirit to recall the view from Malabar Hill. More particularly on one occasion, just before dawn, do I remember the effect produced by the rays of sunlight behind the ghats, throwing the latter into relief, lighting up the harbour and reddening the roofs and pinnacles of the stately buildings in the Fort, whilst nearer at hand below slumbered Back Bay and its palm-covered shores ; and to the North-East streaks of smoke from the tall chimneys showed that the industrial world was awakening, and for once this evidence of human activity really lent a picturesque touch to the scene. At times the disfigurement due to the grimy outpourings of the factories is deplorable. In private and in public I have discoursed on this theme. Prosecutions did take place, but it was very difficult to secure a conviction against individual offenders. I gather from the latest reports that smoke consumption appliances are being adopted. Let us hope that the use of these, combined with the introduction of electricity produced by water power, and with regulations more stringently enforced in the future, will ensure that one of the most glorious of landscapes will cease to be besmirched by a careless and wasteful expenditure of coal.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY CITY.

Few subjects had greater interest for me than those connected with the development of Bombay. Situated on a series of islands agglomerated into one, seagirt on three sides and only connected with the mainland by two railways and two narrow causeways, it is cramped like New York, and being the chief gate by which human, commercial, and postal traffic passes in and out of India, the problems of how to assist locomotion and to get rid of overcrowding are not easy to solve.

In 1891 the population was 821,764, in 1901 it had diminished to 776,006, but the latter census was taken after the fourth visitation of plague, which not only thinned its numbers but, through fear, caused many of the floating population to withdraw to their villages in their mofussil. This was, in fact, a purely temporary check, and the carefully organised municipal census of 1906 showed a total population of 977,822. Presumably you are all well aware of how the Improvement Trust was constituted by Lord Sandhurst's Government with the object of effecting speedy reforms in the city. Its constitution was not popular and its action has often been challenged, on contradictory grounds : sometimes it is charged with going too slow and sometimes with going too fast in the work of the demolition and thereby accentuating the evils it has sought to remove. But it can point to the expenditure of 241 lakhs of rupees, or over 1 1/2 million pounds, in pursuit of its object, to the erection of substantial and healthy bungalows in different parts of the Fort, where there is an ever-pressing demand for residential accommodation for both Europeans and Indians. It has reclaimed some 15 acres of foreshore in Colaba adjoining the Fort, at a cost of about 4 lakhs, and this artificially-created land is now leased for building at a rate corresponding to a capital value of about 24 lakhs. Northward of the Fort, near to the southern boundary of the native town, a broad new street, running east and west, has been created, which new artery of the communication as well as of ventilation was opened by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, in 1905, and has been appropriately named Princess-street. The land required for this scheme included slum areas purchased at cheap rates, and more valuable plots rising in cost to the very high figure of £66 sterling per square yard. The development of the sites along this truly princely thoroughfare is now proceeding, the plots being leased to private individuals, who have begun the work of construction. About a mile to the northwards the trustees have undertaken another and still larger street scheme, extending for a mile and a half, practically from sea to sea, across the island. Elsewhere a compact block of insanitary properties, covering 7½ acres, has been acquired, and, when arrangements for housing the present occupants are completed, demolition, and reconstruction will be undertaken. This area is known as Koliwada, where in closely packed and insanitary tenements, abutting on narrow streets and unsavoury lanes, the descendants of one group of the ancient Koli inhabitants of Bombay are collected. This most interesting community has resided here (though not, of course, in the identical dwellings) for many generations. The Christian Koli, whose ancestors were converted under the Portuguese rule, lives peaceably side by side with his Hindu kinsman, each worshipping in his own temple in his own way. The former is, perhaps, singular, in that he frequently possesses simultaneously a Christian name and a Hindu name. The forefathers of these Kolis were among the first loyal subjects of the Company in India and their caste name, Koli, has, I think, given the English language the word "coolie," the Kolis being prominent not only as fishermen, but as palki bearers, soldiers, and unskilled labourers. In Agripada, still further north, a larger area transferred by Government to the Trust, the work of development is complete as regards roads, sewerage, and water supply, and the leasing of plots for building has begun. At Mahim, in the extreme north of the island, localities now largely composed of fields and cocoanut groves have been marked for development in order to relieve congestion and provide for further expansion. Ten years hence these schemes, now in progress, will have done much to transform Bombay. I am quite well aware that my opinion is not the popular one, but except for specific objects I mistrust any official body undertaking building schemes. It may be an impracticable counsel of perfection, but I would like to have seen the central authority solely insisting on the compliance with stringent bye-laws in everything concerning health and sanitation, leaving to private companies or individuals the development of land for buildings. Of course, only a central body could condemn insanitary areas and broaden streets, but in the long run I believe that the rehousing of displaced people would be met better and more speedily by private enterprise. So long as a public body provides houses for private individuals, an uncertainty in the building trade is created, which frightens capital from such investments. This has been demonstrated in Edinburgh, Leith, and Glasgow, where it has been conclusively shown that corporation tenements have done nothing for the poor and are worse let than the average. In London and Bombay it has been demonstrated that buildings for dishoused people are rarely occupied by those particular people for whom they have been constructed. Possibly historical students may know, though others do not, that a century ago, in 1803, the then Government of Bombay seized the opportunity afforded by a great fire in the northern part of the then existing native town to appoint a committee to carry out somewhat similar schemes of improvement. So there is nothing new under the sun. Luckily we need no longer, as then, subordinate our schemes to consideration of external defence. The Board of Trustees, when paying £9 per square foot for small plots of land, have reason to know that in popular estimation property is secure, and, presumably, do not agree with Pepys that

"The Portuguese have chousned us in the island of Bombay which is in the East Indies." . . . . "It being, if we had it, a poor place." . . . . "Whereas they made the King and Lord Chancellor and other learned men about the the King believe that that and other islands which are near it were all of one piece, but it is quite otherwise."

Possibly, when searching for new building plots to relieve congestion, they recall with envy the conditions existing when in 1668 the local authorities considered that "hogs and ducks cannot be hastily encouraged as they are looked upon as the annoyance of this island in the time of corn," or when in 1684 the Court of Directors wanted "that wood land upon Malabar Point let for growing pepper."

There is one scheme that I had much at heart, which was to reclaim a broad and long belt on the eastern shore of Back Bay. The northern portion of this, some 160 acres, I would reserve as a maidan and recreation ground, so sorely needed. The southern and broader end would be devoted to building, and, according to the figures compiled by a special committee appointed by Government, the income thus derived would repay the cost of the scheme. It would be flanked by a noble drive and ride along the sea front. That done I think there should be no further encroachment on Back Bay. It is most undesirable to check the prevailing breezes that sweep in over its surface, bringing freshness to invigorate the toilers in the Fort, and, besides, any breach of its noble sweep would greviously impair the beauty of the city.

Bombay rejoices in a great supply of stored water, though extra pipes will be required to meet the growing demand, and to make good the leakage that takes place in the city reservoirs. The finances are in excellent condition, and year by year it has been possible to reduce taxation. With taxation on the present basis the revenue for the coming financial year would be 98·88 lakhs against an estimated expenditure of 98·94 lakhs.

FACTORY LABOUR.

Before leaving the subject of Bombay city may I be allowed to briefly refer to the question of factory labour ? A committee, under the chairmanship of Sir H. Frere Smith, was appointed, and reported, and now a Commission is more thoroughly investigeting the matter. I rather doubt whether an interference with the hours of adult male labour will be practicable. If the maximum were fixed it would have to be at a very high number, for the Indian does not work assiduously and continuously like the European ; now and again he leaves his work to smoke a pipe and chat. It is generally agreed that women are sufficiently protected already. Where reform is most required is in raising the age and reducing the hours of child labour. More frequent and efficient inspection would, even on the present footing, help to rectify much of the attendant evil. Though, so far as I can gather from the reports of evidence and from statements made, the Bombay system of inspection compares more than favourably with that elsewhere.

It must be remembered that the imposition of any drastic regulations will be regarded with suspicion, as being imposed in the interests of our home manufacturers, though in this case it was the "Times of India" that first drew public attention in a powerful series of articles to abuses that were prevalent. It is a fact that may not be widely known that the workers themselves have now learnt to combine, and many instances have occurred of strikers being successful in obtaining a reduction of hours, the raising of pay, or other such concessions. India, moreover, is a big country to legislate for as a whole ; in Bombay, factories are largely owned and managed by Indians. In the rest of India, Europeans mostly take their place. The quality and thoroughness of labour also varies ; in the Mofussil it is of far less value, and I remember the manager of a mill run by water power, telling me that it would have been more economical, despite this saving, to have had the mill in Bombay, where labour was more skilled and effective. Closely bearing on this question is the noticeable fact of the great scarcity of labour. This is due to plague, famine, also emigration and the increase of manufacturing and the development of mining enterprise. Wherever I went I heard complaints of the lack of labour. Lands in remote or unhealthy tracts are lying waste, factories cannot be run, and recently I read that the new harbour scheme at Karachi would be retarded by the difficulty of getting workmen. A further proof of the demand for labour is found in the continual rise in the wages of every class of subordinate service. A little before leaving Bombay I was told that a skilled working coolie on the railway could earn a rupee a day. This may not sound much to a British audience, but it is a fortune compared with the daily wage of 2 or 3 annas prevalent 30 years ago.

Other prices it is true have risen, also breadstuffs and the like, but on the whole it cannot be denied that the labourer of to-day has a far greater command of money now than in the past.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

What is needed now is to diffuse primary and technical education by which the people can take advantage of this new order of things. Primary education in my successor's fine address at the recent meeting of Convocation is termed the weakness in the foundation of the educational fabric. Still in most places there is a growing appreciation of education, and I am rather doubtful whether it is necessary or advisable to encourage education further by making it free as it is proposed to do at the expense of the whole body of taxpayers. However this is not the time or place to discuss the matter, though before the Government of India had ventilated the subject it had been repeatedly brought forward by a Mahommedan, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who has long been a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Government of India have given, of recent years, large special grants for the furtherance of primary education. But not one village in three has a school, so there is a large field to overtake. We are so accustomed to thoroughness in every detail that in India real progress is often hampered by the fear of initial expenditure which less ambitious idea would reduce to a minimum. Thus in regard to primary education would it not be better to make the funds go farther by having school-houses less of a model and expensive type and thus diffuse more widely educational advantages by spreading the money over a large area. Let the teaching be sound, but buildings, more in keeping with the people's normal manner of life, would be sufficient. Primary education is an essential not only to fit the people to participate in the development of industries such as spinning and weaving, but also to enable them to understand most clearly the benefit that accrue from the various scientific and administrative reforms that we seek to introduce, such as inoculation against plague, village sanitation, agricultural improvements, co-operative banks, and a host of such objects, which up till now have been so foreign to the habits of the people that their advocacy is always liable to engender suspicion and make our rule unpopular.

(To be continued on Monday).

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Mail Steamer "Oriental."

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Commander W. B. Palmer, with the English mail of the 1st May, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Carve, Mr G H
Edwards, Mr E
Lealy, Miss M B
Martins, Mr A R
Niven, Mr R W
Parkinton, Mr J H
Powell, Miss M J
Schrager, Mr A
Spalding, Mr E W

FROM MARSEILLES.

Beatys, Miss
Ballantyne, Mr F G
Coustant, Mr E J
Colvin, Mr C P
Donald, Mr J
Flower, Mr E H
Irvine, Dr Darcy
Rembart, Mr W
Skipwith, Capt J W

The following is a list of passengers booked up-to-date per following steamers :—

S.S. Persia, from London May 1st, and Marseilles May 8th ; for Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Aden and Bombay.

Mrs A H M Ostrehan, Mr D M C Christholm, Mr and Mrs Corney, Mr C A Barrow, Lieut O G Ward, Mrs Fosberry, Col W F Perry, Lieut E S Wheeler, Rev C G Browne, Miss Browne, Mr F Musgrave, Mr J Miller, Sir Louis Dane, Mrs V M Ferrers, infant and child, Mr A Grant, Mr F Cooke, Mr W Dickson, Miss Fenton, Miss Heywood, Major-Gen R Fowler-Butler, Miss J D Rayner Green, Miss A M Newdick, Mr and Mrs H Muir Evans, Mr P Brown, Miss E M Brown, Miss Moul, Miss Coxe, Miss Ashley, Mr Allan Mackenzie, Capt D A Graves, Mr W J Mann, Mr W H Mann, Mr W H Mann, Mr G W Welham, Rev T Rowan, Mr and Mrs Grange Brown, Mr. and Mrs Chas Pettit, Mrs Wilson and infant, Mr Geo Drinkwater, Mr J A Watts, Mr and Mrs Peter Williams, Miss English, Mr Oscar Phillips, Mr J Hamilton, her Excellency the Countess of Minto, Mr R A Jenkins, Mr and Mrs J G Boyes, Mr and Mrs Gilbert Floyd, Commander W H Niles, R N, Mr Chas Hyde, Mr and Mrs J A Collins, Mr P H Beazley, Mr and Mrs H E Gawthorne, Mr W G Reynolds, Mr F L Sprott, Mrs Thorpe and two children.

S. S. China, from London May 8th, and Marseilles May 15th ; for Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, and Australia ; connecting at Aden with S. S. Oriental for Bombay.

Mrs Albos, three Messrs Albos, Sisters Desmond, Mr and Mrs Meymott, Mr E W R Connybere, Mr Hallo, Mr S Sarjant, Col W Clive Mosse, Mr and Mrs B G Corney, Mrs Henshaw and child, Mr R B Ramsbottom, Mr T O H Giles, Mrs Giles, Miss Giles, Master Giles, Mr A P Purbury, Miss V Sargant, Miss L M Jarvis, Mr J H Brown, Mrs H Potter and infant, Mr and Mrs W MacBean and child Master William MacBean, Mr H W S Husbands, Comdr T H H Hand, Mr J Wilson, Mr Chas Kelman, Capt W G P Murray, Mr and Mrs A E Nott, Mr E d'A Willis, Mr R L Thaine, Rev and Mrs D F Carey, Mr H Matheson, Mrs Gullihand, Miss M L Clarke Mr W White, Rev E J Warlow, Miss Mabel Swann, Mr Robert Wallace, Mrs J K Black, Miss N Black, Mr A Whitney, Mrs H G Wright, Mr W Reynolds, Lieut J E Duigan, Major and Mrs C E P Powler, Miss Hanley.

S S Marmora, from London May 15th, and Marseilles May 22nd ; for Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Aden and Bombay.

Mrs J S Marjoribanks, Mr and Mrs Roy Follitt, Mr F L Crawford, Mr M A Jinnah, Miss Jackson, Mr R H Campbell, Miss Vicars, Mr J Griffiths, Mr C Andrews, Mr M A Jardine, Lieut P B Simon, Mr B L Lang, Miss Gompertz, Miss M E Marsland, Mr Droyle Fevre, Mr F M Buckland, Mr E H Hody, Mrs D A Thomson.

S S Moldavia, from London May 22nd, and Marseilles May 29th ; connecting at Aden with S S Oriental for Bombay.

Major and Mrs J B Jameson, Mrs H E Cohen, Mr E H Cohen, Lady Nelson, two Misses Nelson, Mr H G Allen, Professor Jones, Mr F J Johns, Hon G and Mrs Riddock, Mr and Mrs A T Craig, Mrs Leefe and two children, Mr E S Toms, Miss M O Smyth, Rev W H Waters, Mr A. J. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. R. Duval Mr. Cohen, Mrs. Cohen, Lady Nelson, two Misses Nelson, Mr. H G Allen, Professor Jones, Mr F J Johns, Hon G and Mrs Riddock, Mr and Mrs A T Craig, Mr. Leefe and two children, Mr E S Toms, Miss M O Smith, Rev W H Waters, Mr A J Rutherford, Miss Bennett, Miss W Mackay, Mr and Mrs Raoul-Duvall, Mr and Mrs J M McBride, Miss Kate Stacey, Mrs Redmond, Major P T Cooper, Mr P K Knyvett, Mr H A Courtney.

S. S. Egypt, from London May 29th, and Marseilles June 5th: For Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Aden and Bombay.

Mr and Mrs J Robertson, Mr R L Bliss, Capt. T C Browning, Mr and Mrs D St C Chisholm, Major W Molesworth, Capt F O Rogers, Capt R F Hewitt, Mr M Wells Branch.

DEPARTURES.

P. and O. Mail Steamer "Oriental."

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Oriental," Captain W. B. Palmer, will sail to-day for Aden, etc. with the English mail of the 16th May, a general cargo, and the following passengers.—

Adams, Mr
Begbie, Mr L F
Booker, Mr
Bomanji, Mr S
Brough, Capt A
Bremmer, Mr I
Brown, Mr
Cann, Mr M
Cadogan, Capt Hon W G
Carpendale, Mr M M
Chew, Mrs A
Darling, Mr
Darrah, Mr
Feelman, Mr H B
Forbes, Mr A
Gaisberg, Mr F W
Goddard, Mr and Mrs
Graham, Mr L
Hallifax, Mr H
Hay, Major L J
Hermean, Mr Y W
Henderson, Mr and Mrs
Hooseinee, Abdul
Hossack, Dr
Hocken, Major
Ingle, Mr E H
Jenkins, Mr
Kirkwood, Mr T W
Leen, Mr
Macpherson, Mr
Lindon, Mr
Michael, Mr and Mrs
Moss, Major
Milner, Mr H W
Muncherjee Dholoo, Khan Bahadur, CIE,
Orr, Mr W
Owen, Mr
O'Reilley, Captain
Paterson, Captain A W
Peyton, Mrs
Phillot, Col D C
Richards, Mr B D
Reynolds, Mr H
Russell, Mr and Mrs
Schalst, Mr
Thomas, Mr and Mrs E
Turner, Dr J A
Vidal, Mr G
Yatman, Captain
Wagstaffe, Mrs
Williams, Mr, Mrs and child
Zariff, Mr

Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "Behemia."

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Bohemia" on the 16th May, from the Victoria Dock. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8, on the 16th inst., at 9 a. m. Deck passengers and native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit on the 16th instant at 6-30 a. m. :—

Adams, Genl
Ambler, Mr J C
Bowden, Mr H J A
Biscoe, Revd J W
Bishop, Mr R W
Blyth, Lt R C P
Conradine, Revd Sister
Corr, Revd Joseph
Dennison, Mr E H
Eddy, Miss
Fernandes, Dr and Mrs A
Fern, Mr T J
Gomes, Dr and Mrs L P
Gomes, Miss A
Gomes, Miss R
Gomes, Master
Gibb, Mr J B
Gantzer, Mr A H
Gantzer, Mr G
Hafliger, Mr Os.
Hope, Mr
Holzach, Mr E
Juliana, Revd Sister
Kapadia, Mr and Mrs P N
Kuhn, Mr J P
Lambert, Mr A P
Lorbeer, Miss
Mathewson, Mr A
Menke, Mr and Mrs W, 2 children and infant
Marich, Mr G
Martins, Mr L S
Mason, Lt C H
Menegatti, Mr A
Moreau, Mr J
Meyer, Mr J
Mackinnon, Mr and Mrs child and nurse
Noculak, Mr M
Niemoeller, Lt and Mrs
Nichols, Miss F L
Ogston, Mr W H
Otto, Revd Brother
Peliti, Mr F
Patricia, Revd Sister
Rose, Mr D
Rasch, Mr V
Ridderborg, Mr S G O
Ringger, Mr R
Singh, Miss L
Schulmann, Mr J
Scheller, Mr
Strandes, Mr A
Traill, Revd R W
Tomlinson, Mrs, and child
Taylor, Mr J A
Tuley, Mr
Winifred, Sister
Willson, Miss A J

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 15.

The low pressure in the Bay has become merged in the large area of low pressure, extending over Burma and the greater part of Northern India. The rainfall has become nearly general in Lower Burma and local in Upper Burma ; but winds have been unfavourable for rain in North-East India, where only a few light falls have occurred. Over the rest of the country, the weather has been dry, and in Upper India, the temperature is rising.

Burma—Nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma and local rain in Upper Burma, the principal amounts being Mergui, Tavoy and Moulmein, two inches ; Diamond Island three-quarters of an inch ; Thayetmyo half an inch ; skies are moderately to heavily overcast ; humidity and temperature are normal.

North-East India and Orissa—A few light falls of rain are reported from Eastern Bengal and Assam ; skies are clear except in the Upper Brahmaputra Valley ; moisture in the air has increased in parts, but is still generally below the average ; temperature is nearly normal in the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces ; skies are free from cloud ; humidity is above the average in the South-West and either equal to or below it in the rest of the Division ; temperature is in general defect.

North-West India—Skies are almost clear but light clouds have appeared in Baluchistan ; moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average, except in Upper Sind and parts of Rajputana ; temperature has risen and is now normal or only in slight defect.

Peninsula—Skies are clear or lightly clouded ; humidity is normal or in defect ; temperature has risen in the Deccan and is now approximately normal everywhere.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma and a few falls in North-East India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 15th May 1908 was 28·902 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 10 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (13th)	83·6	68·1	...	6·21
Jask	89·3	80·3	...	0·29
Muskat (13th)	98·3	85·6	...	1·06
Multan	105·3	81·0	...	1·56
Rawalpindi	95·9	67·1	...	10·69
Lahore	101·4	71·2	...	2·64
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	94·1	69·0	...	3·57
Delhi	97·7	78·7	...	2·67
Agra	98·0	75·0	...	1·82
Mainpuri	99·3	68·8	...	?
Jhansi	102·8	79·1	...	1·95
Cawnpore	100·9	76·0	...	1·39
Allahabad	103·1	95·3	...	0·95
Jacobabad	107·6	79·7	...	1·77
Karachi	92·4	81·7	...	0·85
Ajmer	98·4	74·1	...	1·32
Jaipur	100·2	83·1	...	1·38
Kotah	103·0	76·0	...	0·61
Bhuj	96·1	79·7	...	0·09
Dwarka	188·8	79·3	...	0·11
Veraval	86·2	76·7	...	0·15
Rajkot	100·9	78·0	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	102·6	77·6	...	0·09
Surat	92·1	79·7	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	102·6	77·4	...	0·10
Deesa	102·3	78·2	...	0·31
Neemuch	100·0	77·1	...	0·37
Indore	99·1	75·8	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	109·5	75·0	...	1·96
Saugor	100·1	79·5	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	102·6	81·2	...	1·37
Khandwa	?	79·1	...	1·44
Akola	103·2	77·8	...	1·02
Amraoti	103·3	84·1	...	2·72
Nagpur	102·6	79·5	...	2·14
Chanda	104·5	72·4	...	1·65
Raipur	98·7	80·4	...	3·06
Bombay	90·7	78·4	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	90·3	79·7	...	0·12
Mormugao	89·5	80·5	...	0·20
Karwar	89·3	72·6	...	3·16
Malegaon	99·9	70·0	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	98·9	68·8	...	0·28
Poona	94·0	73·9	...	0·91
Sholapur	100·8	73·7	...	0·20
Bijapur	98·2	64·6	...	1·08
Belgaum	92·3	72·2	...	2·08
Aurangabad	99·7	81·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	101·3	78·4	...	1·15
Mangalore	89·7	78·6	...	2·17
Calicut	88·3	79·3	...	14·29
Cochin	87·7	80·0	...	29·26
Colombo	87·5	84·1	0·04	48·76
Masulipatam	110·3	79·3	...	6·67
Bellary	101·0	84·6	...	2·97
Cuddapah	104·7	82·5	...	6·09
Madras	107·0	66·8	...	23·24
Bangalore	89·3	71·8	...	10·60
Coimbatore	95·4	78·8	...	11·66
Trichinopoly	101·1	79·0	...	17·73
Negapatam	103·9	71·8	...	33·79

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH MAY 1908.

Summary of observations reco... Friday, the 15th May...

The Punjab.— or less dry thr... north-easterly at... westerly at Raw... ture was 4° to... Ambala and D... at Ambala.

The United... the amount... of normal a... Winds are... of the rep... tures wer...

Sind... clouded. The air... and Ko... are west... Rajputa... 6° be...

Gu... Skies... and... Th...

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

4TH. SUNDAY, After Easter—17TH MAY, 1908.
8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E. flat.
Hymns—7—504—595.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants.
Hymns—133—18—232.
Collections for—Additional Clergy Society.
Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion—Hymns—291—323—558.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—626, 272, 280 (2nd), 290, 25.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m. Evening Service.
Psalm—100.
Hymn—429,239 and 356.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Church Expenses.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist 176, 127, 522.
11 a. m.—Parade Service 36, 531, 290.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon 136, 235, 479.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.
8 a. m.—Matins daily.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily, 8-30 a. m. and 7. p. m.
Sundays.
8 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASSIS ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services, Preacher, Mr. S. H. Kearsey.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Waudby Road.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service—Rev. W. G. Orr, B. D.
Hymns—2, 228, 364
Psalm—65.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races sail to-day :—

B. C. and D. CLASSES SWEEPSTAKE RACE.—
Sails at 2-30

"HAIR DRILL"

OUR READERS INVITED TO CARRY OUT

A WEEK'S FREE TEST.

Remarkable Results Promised.

Have you ever heard of "hair drill"? No? Well, every hair of your head is a little soldier. The duty it shares with its more or less numerous fellows is that of maintaining the temperature of your brain at normal. Without a well trained head of hair your brain must become too hot in summer and too cold in winter, and you have headaches when the sun shines and colds in the head when the sun doesn't shine. This is considering the subject of your hair quite apart from the aspect of mere appearance, important as this is in itself.

"How can you drill your hair?"

Well, are you willing to try? Are you willing to test the drilling of your hair for one week, if it entails no more expense than the trivial amount of 3d.? "Yes," you say.

All right ; now, will you just note that the present condition of your hair is either one or more of th following :

1. Dry.
2. Brittle.
3. Lustreless.
4. Losing Colour.
5. Falling.
6. Scurfy.
7. Greasy.
8. Slightly odorous.
9. Thin or Patchy.

If you can candidly admit that your hair does come under one or more of the foregoing descriptions, you certainly ought not to let slip this opportunity of so easily and so cheaply finding out what the right kind of care for your hair will do for you—you certainly ought to try one week's free test drill of your hair? Do you not think so?

The week's test will produce results that will open your eyes to the possibilities of proper hair drill.

The trial, short as it is, will yet show you—

That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
That your hair need not be too lustreless or too shiny.
That it need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
That it need not fall out when brushed or combed.
That it certainly need not be scurfy, greasy or odorous.

The one week's trial, for which the enterprising proprietors of the famous preparation Edward's "Harlene" are willing to send a sufficient supply to every reader of this paper, will also show another remarkable effect. It will show how important to the welfare of your brain is the condition of your hair, and before the end of the week you will revel in a sense of mental lightness and alertness. Your test will not be speculative in the slightest degree. The special free bottle of "Harlene" placed at your disposal for the purpose of the test is used by most of those members of Royalty and Society who are noted for beautiful hair.

The week's test is open to both sexes and all ages.

Why not send to-day, and thus place yourself in a position to commence the week's trial at once.

A strong word of caution should be given against taking internal remedies, which will ruin the constitution, and cheap, worthless remedies which will ruin the hair.

HARLENE is stocked by all Chemists and Stores.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6 High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special free bottle of "Harlene" necessary for one week's practical trial of this preparation as a "Hair Drill." Enclose 3 penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of Paper.

Name ..... Address .....

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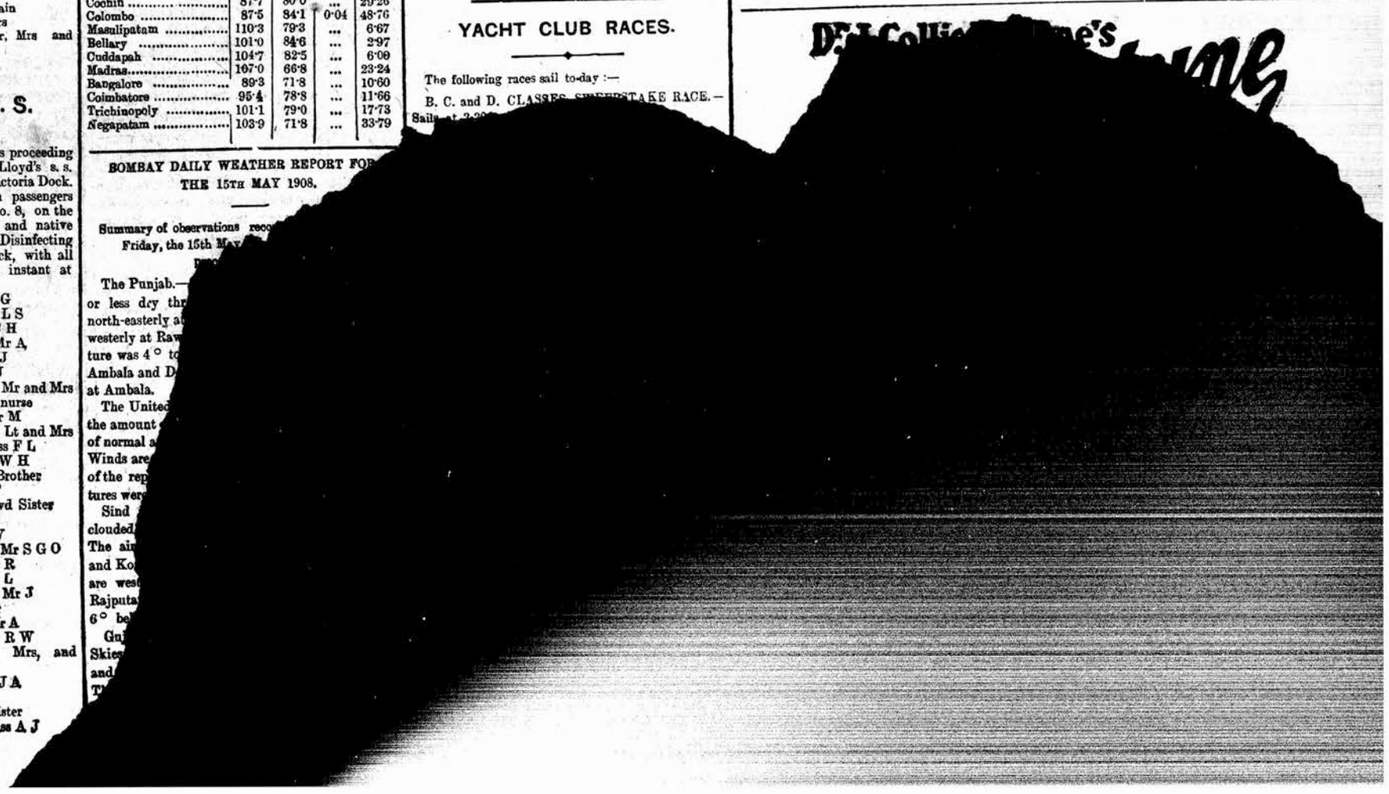

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1908.

LORD LAMINGTON ON INDIAN LIFE.

THE five years' tenure of the post of Governor of Bombay is often spoken of—by those who do not hold it—as a term of banishment, as a weary round of monotonous duties and stiff social ceremonies in an uncongenial climate, or series of climates, punctuated at intervals by crises of some difficulty, that even the most wary and tactful administrator can rarely avoid. Lord Lamington's "Reminiscences of Indian Life," a paper read by him on the last day of April at the Royal Society of Arts, enthusiastically pictured the joy afforded by the memories of his time in Bombay and ventured the dictum that the lot of a Governor of Bombay is almost an ideal one, in the absorbing interest of its work and duties, in its never wearying scenes of Indian life, in its picturesque charm, in its sunshine, in its historical associations, and in the friendships to be made with the inhabitants of the country and with fellow-workers. Tennyson wrote of the tendency of the past to "Win glory from its being far, And orb into the perfect star. We saw not when we moved therein." But Lord Lamington, endowed with the artistic sense, keenly enjoyed the variety offered by all the incidents of his Bombay satrapy as they unfolded before him, while his sympathetic nature enabled him to approach the duties of his position with a vivid human interest, the surest guarantee of good work and the best antidote to tedium. His reminiscences embraced a wide area and make a long list, though they do not open up new chapters in history, nor do they take us in the slightest degree behind the scenes of a normal gubernatorial career. That is too much to expect at this stage. The beauty of Bombay is an old theme, and his lordship's frank admiration of it must have warmed the hearts of the Bombayites who listened and regretted they could see its palm-fringed shores no more. Even the "streaks of smoke from the tall factory chimneys" were forgiven their crimes against the still beauty of the Bombay sunrise, in consideration of their proving "that the industrial world was awakening, and for once this evidence of human activity lent a picturesque touch to the scene." Of course, in cooler moments, Lord Lamington admits, as we all do, with more or less conviction, that "the disfigurement from the grimy outpourings of the factories is deplorable." Needless to say the overcrowding on the [illegible]glomeration of islands that f[illegible]

THE LIFE OF A REMARKABLE NATIVE STATESMAN.

THE late Gaurishankar Udaishankar was a remarkable man, and his life and career are well worthy of commemoration. We would draw the attention of our readers to the biography which his son has published with pious care. We wish the regard for the memory of his father shown by his son in thus publishing a good biography of him, were more common among natives of this country who usually take no steps to com[illegible]orate their great men in literature. [illegible] it is notorious, has been [illegible] them from early times; and [illegible]red no better. Of late, [illegible] to the example of [illegible] their attention [illegible] which are, [illegible] the same [illegible]ord of the [illegible]d a pro[illegible]y of this [illegible] Of kings [illegible]ministers [illegible] to no[illegible]kening [illegible] as a [illegible]future [illegible]nent [illegible]ying [illegible]try. [illegible]ever [illegible]ould [illegible] the [illegible]ub[illegible]of

of many a wise man before him—of a maidan as recreation ground, of a noble ride and drive along the sea-front, at Back Bay, would have made a notable improvement to that part of Bombay, and it should not have been too costly if the estimate of the Committee, considering it was correct, that the return from the building sites at the southern end of the reclamation would repay the cost of the scheme. Why did not Lord Lamington, when Governor, induce the Improvement Trust to undertake this plan? His reminiscences would then have been more triumphant, though his Budget might have trembled in the balance for a while, and he might not have been able to make the happy reference he did to the flourishing condition of the Bombay finances. The serious items in the lecturer's memories included Factory Labour, Education, Co-operative Land Banks, the Police and many other things. In regard to factory work, he did not think that the hours of adult male labour could well be shortened, for "the Indian does not work assiduously and continuously like the European; now and again he leaves his work to smoke a pipe and chat." As to women, he believed they were sufficiently protected already, but children should have their working hours shortened and their age raised. Though the Bombay system of inspection is far better than that pursued elsewhere, he thinks that more frequent and more efficient inspection would certainly lend to reduce much of the evils complained of. Meanwhile the factory hands are learning to protect themselves and to adopt the policy of strikes with considerable skill and some success. It must not be forgotten that most of the mills are owned by Indians and labour is scarce nowadays and the wages earned are rising rapidly, with the result that in spite of dearer foodstuffs, the Indian worker to-day has far more command of money than formerly. That is quite as it should be, but the fact must not be forgotten by agitators who display only one, and that the worst side, of the economic condition of India.

The diffusion of primary and technical education, not necessarily free, seems to Lord Lamington the great need of India at present. His suggestion is excellent, that it would be well to build less expensive school-houses in the future, spending the money thus saved in providing sounder instruction for a greater number, teaching the rising generation how to utilise the benefits, hygienic, agricultural, financial and other which an enlightened and energetic Government longs to bestow them in large measure. He holds that a good primary education would certainly help "that sturdy person, the poor ryot," to resist the use made of him by political agitators and save him from being the slave of the Sowkar. "Primary education," said the speaker, "enables the down-trodden to assert his manhood, the simple to hold his own against the cunning, the poor to be no longer the serf of the rich, gives the opportunity to one and all to enter on fresh paths of industry, and to understand better the aims of our administration, however little they may like it for its own sake." The labour of missionaries in giving excellent instruction in handicrafts and the enterprise of the proprietors of som[illegible] private schools were praised for the good work done, while the Fergusson College in Poona showed what self-help could accomplish under able direction. The establishment of Land Banks for helping the ryot to escape the tyranny of the Sowkar was another comforting remin[illegible]scence. These Co-operative Societies have slowly but steadily spread through the Bombay Presidency, arousing confidence as they extend, assisting without enslaving the peasant. Villagers now recognise the benefits to be derived from the rural co-operative Bank, having got over their fear of in curring the anger of the Sowkar by passing him by to borrow from the Bank.

OVER-GROWING CALCUTTA.

ACCORDING to the local papers, building work is extremely active in Calcutta and a suggestion has been made that Government is waiting too long to bring the Improvement Trust into existence. On all sides the aspect of the city is changing, and the remarkable thing is that a natural expansion is altering the outlying districts just as much as the need for more convenient buildings is altering the appearance of the better known parts of the town. Expansion of a town is always commendable provided that there is proper control and due thought given to the future. This, it seems, is not being done in Calcutta. Owners of land are allowed to build, if not exactly as they wish in regard to the structure itself, at least in regard to the way they utilise their land. There is a great danger therefore that greater Calcutta may become nothing more than a native town with better class buildings. With an Improvement Trust to see that proper care is taken that good wide streets and open spaces are provided, the danger is greatly reduced. The Improvement Trust will have to come, and if only it be allowed to start its operations in time much difficulty will be obviated and much money saved. In Europe a board of control in towns which are extending rapidly is becoming a recognised feature of local government, and it can hardly be dispensed with in the East, where, of all places, control is most necessary.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce support the suggestion of the Local Government, for the appointment of a Fisheries Board to help and advise the officer in charge of the inquiry.

FROM Messrs. Hill Sawyer's office is issued a very attractive illustrated catalogue of the Silent Sunbeam motor cars. Automobilists should get this catalogue: it will interest them.

WE regret to hear that Major Bruce, Political Agent, Gilgit, is in hospital with typhoid fever. Captain Macpherson, 1st Assistant to the Resident in Kashmere, has started to take up his duties.

NOTHING could better indicate the terribly insecure state of life and property in Russia than the fact that the Minister of Ways and Communications has authorised the chiefs of the various Railway Departments to spend £100 each in the purchase of bulletproof coats of mail, and the chiefs of sections £80 each.

THE Council-General of the Charente at Angouleme (France) has unanimously adopted a resolution inviting the Government to take advantage of the demonstrations of cordiality between France and Great Britain, particularly on the occasion of M. Fallieres' journey to London and of the official presence of the Minister of Commerce at the opening of the Franco-British Exhibition, to prepare and assure the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce between the two countries.

Indian statesmen as Sir Salar Jung, Sir Madhav Rao and Sir Dinkar Rao; and the families of these men would confer a great boon on the public by taking steps to publish them. Gaurishankar was worthy to rank with these great statesmen, and in this book we are told of his career. The late eminent Gujarati writer Mansookram Suryaram, has written an able introduction, which is however, marred like almost all that he wrote, by his highly Sanskritian style which almost makes one think that he is reading a book written in ancient and dead Sanskrit and not in living and spoken Gujarati. He is followed by the late Manilal Devivedi, and eminently thoughtful writer who, too, in the five chapters that he has written is sometimes obscure and metaphysical. His historical sketch of Kathiawar which forms the second chapter, would have been much more interesting to the majority of readers if it had been written in a more plain style with a lesser admixture of compounds from the Sanskrit, in a style as easy and natural as that of Mr. Ranchorbhai Udairam, another eminent writer of Gujarati.

Gaurishankar had a long life of 86 years extending from 1805 to 1891. His career fell on extremely interesting times in India He lived through the tansition period when the supremacy passed definitely everywhere into the hands of the English. It is true his politics were confined comparatively to the small State of Bhawnagar of which he was Prime Minister for a long time. But his political vision was remarkably keen and comprehensive, and though he affected the policy of only his own State, he took in his view the politics of the whole country as it affected the British as the paramount power in the land. This appeared very clear during 1857 when he guided the State among the troubles of that eventful and fateful year with great sagacity. During his long tenurs of office he brought Bhawnagar to a high pitch of efficiency and it is owing mainly to his efforts that the State is now what it is, a model Kathiawar State. In 1886 after retiring he took a very strange step for an ex-Prime Minister: he became a *sanyasi*, leaving the active world and becoming a total ascetic. This step naturally did not commend itself to the English officials like the Political Agent and others who tried to dissuade him. But he adhered to it as the last stage in a true Brahman's life as set forth in his favorite Vedas, and spent the last five years of his life in contemplation and strict seclusion from the world and its joys. A picture of him in this state as a devotee was given by Sir M. Monier-Williams in his book on Brahmanism.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE OBSEQUIES OF "SIR HENRY."

The Manchester Election.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 1.

THE graceful act of M. Clemenceau in deciding to attend the funeral of the late Prime Minister has given unbounded satisfaction to every man, woman, and child in the United Kingdom, and, though obviously intended as a personal tribute to the departed statesman, has done more than anything else could do to strengthen the Entente Cordiale, if that were possible. The first effect of M. Clemenceau's happy inspiration was to make a notable alteration in the plans connected with the service in Westminster Abbey. Until M. Clemenceau decided to come to London it was intended that the King and Queen should be represented in the customary way. Quite properly this arrangement was altered, and His Majesty with his customary tact decided that the Prince of Wales should attend. His Royal Highness occupied the Archdeacon's stall and immediately next to him sat M. Clemenceau. The Kaiser's representative, Baron Stumm, was on the right of the French Premier. All three advanced from their places to deposit wreaths near the coffin when it was placed on the bier, the Prince leading the way and M. Clemenceau coming next. Although the scenes of Monday were quite different from the never-to-be-forgotten obsequies of Mr. Gladstone, the crowds who assembled outside the Abbey and along the route were remarkable not only for their size, but for their quiet, respectful demeanour, and so far as I could observe they were largely comprised of working people. The extreme stillness that prevailed as the procession wended its way along the streets was very noticeable. It was shortly after one when the cortege passed Trafalgar Square. Two hours later Sir Henry Campbell's successor rose in his place in the House of Commons to make the oration which in France would have been delivered at the graveside.

Mr. Asquith's fine speech, although generally acknowledged to be equal to the occasion, is criticised widely for the introduction into it of the quotation from Sir Henry Wotton. One of the first letters I received on the subject, and written the morning of the publication of the speech puts this view so clearly, with the reasons for it, that I cannot do better than quote it here at full length :—"The speech made by the Prime Minister was academically admirable, and extra superfine copy for the newspapers. But it has none of the spontaneity of sympathy and grace that was invariably the note of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's obituarial orations; and nothing of the glowing fire and spiritual elevation of feeling and thought that Mr. Gladstone would have given it. There is only in Mr. Asquith's speech the force of intellect and the lack of good taste. It is cold—cold as a marble statue into which the sculptor has failed to breathe the breath of life and because there is no life of the high 'proof' of genius in himself. In statesmen this means that they never can be leaders of men, and that they are in the place of leadership only by the force of intellect and superior culture, and without power to touch the souls of the people and carry the heart of a nation by storm. Even on the point of taste, I question the correctitude and—that is everything in assessing the merit of Asquith's speech—of his introduction into it of his quotation from Sir Henry Wotton's 'Character of a Happy Life'. This poem is a favourite with most Englishmen. But its proper use is in communing with your own heart and in the stillness of your chamber, so deeply is it fraught with religious feeling of the Christian—the 'evangelical' quality. It does not belong to the Forum, and it reads incongruously in a speech before Parliament. It has a false ring there, and an accent of insincerity on the lips of a statesman addressing statesmen of the highest, and politicians of the lowest, and demagogues of all degrees to the lowest. I would rather that Mr. Asquith had quoted an equivalent passage from a 'pagan' classical author, and there are many quotations of the sort to be gathered both from the Greek and the Latin writers Demosthenes and Plutarch, Cicero and Seneca, and others that might be cited. All Christian poetry, and English and German above all, is too much out of the heart of humanity for spontaneous application before public, and wholly secular audiences such as Mr. Asquith addressed last night, and on such occasions Greek and Latin are always to be preferred. Therein you get the highest reach of virile thought and culture, without a trace of sentimentality, which is the defective aspect of spirituality, and had Mr. Asquith taken his 'tag' from Aristotle and Xenophon, or Cæsar or Varro, it would not have jarred with the rest of his speech."

This is how Mr. Asquith's speech strikes one who reads it in cold print, and I am inclined to agree that the poetical quotation was not particularly apposite, but some who heard the speech say that it was spoken with much feeling and conveyed no idea of coldness to any of the Prime Minister's hearers. Unfortunately Mr. Balfour was absent owing to an attack of influenza, but Mr. Akers-Douglas, who seconded Mr. Asquith's motion for the adjournment of the House, acquitted himself of an extremely difficult task with great credit to himself. Mr. T. P. O'Connor for the Nationalists, Sir Alfred Thomas for the Welsh members and Mr. Henderson for the Labour party also paid eloquent tributes to the late statesman. Mr. Balfour has since, in a letter to Mr. Asquith, written what he would have said could he have been in the House of Commons on Monday. Mr. Balfour points out that when after a long apprenticeship in office and in opposition, in sunshine and in shade, Sir Henry rose to the highest position under the Crown, all men felt that courage, consistency, high ideals, kindliness that never fell into weakness, shrewdness that was never edged with malice, had received their fit reward. The leader of the Opposition thinks that the late Prime Minister has had a happier fate than befalls some great men, inasmuch as he leaves the political stage in all the fullness of his powers, with the esteem and respect of his strongest opponents, and the devoted affection of that great party with whose triumph at the general election his name will be for ever associated.

THE MINIATURE GENERAL ELECTION.

The result of the "historic election", as it is somewhat grandiloquently described, at Manchester has of course greatly elated the Opposition and correspondingly depressed the Ministerialists. The two sides are now fighting despirately with each other as to the precise significance of the defeat of Mr. Winston Churchill. Tariff Reformers say it is the deathblow of Free Trade. Free Traders say Tariff Reform had nothing to do with Mr. Joynson-Hicks's remarksble triumph. In colloquial language, "you pays your money and takes your choice." However, Mr. Joynson-Hicks admits that some Free Trade Unionists—he does not say how many—voted for him because though they are opposed to Tariff Reform they wish on general ground to get rid of the present Governme[illegible]nt. It is pleasant to note that when in the counting ro[illegible]om Mr. Churchill congratulated his opponent on [illegible]is success, Mr. Joynson Hicks responded "Well [illegible]ou are a brick." Later, in his speech at the Refor[illegible]n Club, the defeated candidate also spoke generous[illegible]y of his rival. "I have known my friend Mr. Joyn[illegible]son-Hicks a long time, and I believe he is very co[illegible]mpetent and capable of representing your views i[illegible] Parliament with dignity and credit. I am certain [illegible]he has fought his fight fairly and honestly so far a[illegible] I am concerned. Political attacks no doubt he[illegible] has made, political attacks politicians will make, [illegible] and I think that after his many defeats which he[illegible] has had in the past I cannot find it in my heart to s[illegible]ay that, apart from the great issues on which we are [illegible]engaged, I grudge him from a personal point of [illegible] the triumph he has gained now." *Apropos* of [illegible] controversy that is waging over the true inwar[illegible] I Mr. Churchill's dismissal from Manchester, p[illegible]are talking about a significant remark made[illegible]e meeting of the Liberal party yesterday by [illegible]eran Sir John Brunner. Sir John was in the ch[illegible] virtue of his seniority and in the course of his[illegible]ch he used the following words :—He had, h[illegible], been all his life a man of business and he claimed [illegible] to know something of the business community. [illegible]He wished to advise the Government to give up t[illegible]hat part of the policy of the Manchester school which[illegible] was called the "laisser faire" policy. The Manchester school of 60 years ago considered that the best thing that could be done for trade was to let it alone. Now of this one thing he was convinced—that the Tory party, whether their efforts were good or bad—he believed them to be bad—had absolutely convinced the mercantile community that they meant to make a big effort for the benefit of trade when they came into power. He asked the Government and advised them to adopt a liberal trade policy—a sane, a wholesome, and a sound trade policy—for the reason that, knowing his fellows in trade in England, he was convinced that when a bad time came they would accept the offer from the other side if the Liberals made none.

THE NEW VISCOUNTS.

The latest news is that the Secretary of State for India will be called Viscount Morley of Blackburn. Those who said, on what I believe was considered to be respectable authority, that the title would be Viscount Morley of Lytham were either incorrectly informed or Mr. Morley has changed his mind. Lytham would have looked and sounded better. Blackburn is more appropriate as it is the name of Mr. Morley's birthplace. What Sir Henry Fowler is to be Viscount of nobody knows at present and nobody seems to care. At any rate I do not see or hear the matter discussed, whereas there has been keen interest from the first to know Mr. Morley's choice. Of course this arises from the fact that Mr. Morley is an intensely interesting personage—the most interesting in fact amongst living statesmen—and Sir Henry Fowler is—well, a man of very different calibre, though twenty years ago he was regarded as a possible future Prime Minister. But when in the eighties people speculated on the fortunes of this or that prominent politician it was not anticipated that the Liberal party would be in Opposition for such a very long time. This little misfortune upset all these calculations and played havoc with the careers of others even more eminent than Sir Henry Fowler. There is one thing about the reconstruction of the Cabinet that must be regretted by many persons whether they are Liberals, Conservatives, Mugwumps or Independents. I allude to the failure of Mr. Asquith to find a place in his combination for Sir Charles Dilke. Much has justly been said and written about Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's courage, but his courage fell short of providing a seat in his Cabinet for the greatest existing Parliamentarian, and Mr. Asquith is equally afraid of the "Nonconformist Conscience." Oh, my country!

PHILISTINISM AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

When a few weeks ago it was given out that in future there would be no speeches at the annual banquet of the Royal Academy the announcement caused as much surprise to many people in these isles as would a notification in France that henceforth a new member of the Institut would be admitted to the select circle without the time-honoured *eloge*. Those not in the secret wondered what could be the reason for so strange a departure. Sir Edward Poynter addressing the Academy's distinguished guests at Burlington House last night, explained :—"You will have been prepared, by the notice on your cards of invitation, for the new departure on the part of the Royal Academy which signalises our anniversary dinner this year; but it requires, I think, on my part a few words of explanation. The time, we felt, had come when the custom which prescribed a somewhat long list of toasts to be given on these occasions, involving a great number of speeches, detained our guests in this room to so late an hour as to put their patience sometimes to a severe test. As your Royal Highness said to me last year, 'You have your galleries full of pictures which we are all wishing to see and you have a fine band which we wish to hear, and yet you keep us sitting here until nearly 11 o'clock.' The logic of your Royal Highness's argument cannot be gainsaid. It is not, however, the speeches themselves which were in fault; to speak only of my own time since I was elected an associate, and mentioning only those who have held the highest offices of State, we have had speeches from Lord Beaconsfield, from Mr. Gladstone, from Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, which have never been surpassed on any occasion. And there have been occasions here within the term of my own presidency when, I may say, every speech delivered by our guests was a masterpiece. It is not, therefore, that the speeches were not tedious, but it was the number of them—16 has always been the "minimum" number—that lengthened out the evening so seriously; and we have felt for some time past that some step must be taken to shorten the period of our sitting at this table after dinner. I have, however, always found it impracticable, considering the exceptional nature of this gathering, comprising as it always does so many guests of the highest distinction, the most eminent in every branch of public life from our Royal guests downwards, to omit one toast rather than another:" and so on and so on. With all respect to the distinguished President this—not to put too fine a point upon it—is all my eye and Betty Martin. There could be no difficulty whatever in shortening the toast list of such a gathering. Considering the way one is neglected in this country the decision is, in my humble opinion, little short of deplorable. Considering how many weeks the Academy pictures are on view there is plenty of time for everyone to see them, and the opportunities of hearing crack military bands perform are, goodness knows, frequent enough in this country. If, as a correspondent of the "Times" with justifiable frankness observes, the King when Heir Apparent replied to the toast of his health year after year "with assiduity and obvious pleasure" the Prince of Wales might willingly have done the same. "Such an exertion is," this correspondent adds, a "tax no doubt, but most of us have to perform even more exhausting duties without the compensations that fall to the lot of Princes. He feels sure that the readers of the "Times" will unanimously agree with him "in hoping that next year the old custom may be revived—perhaps with a shortened toast list and a hint to the speakers to be brief and to avoid boring their audience, Royal and other." The "Westminster Gazette," the Editor of which, I see, was amongst the Academy's guests—a very notable compliment to the influence of the leading Liberal daily paper in London—says :—"We can quite sympathise with the Prince's desire to escape making a speech, but we are sorry that this should have led to such a revolutionary alteration, the more particularly as the Prince's speech when made is invariably excellent and appropriate. It is often said that speeches at a dinner are a bore, but we doubt if the complaint is much more than conventional. A good deal, no doubt, depends on the quality of the speeches, but of this we are certain—that the Royal Academy itself, by this new departure, loses very considerably." Of course, it does.

OLLA PODRIDA.

An exhibition and sale of Indian pictures is shortly to be held in the West End of London in aid of the fund for the maintenance of Indian nurses at Poona. The moving spirit is Mrs. Lawrence, wife of the new Collector of Sukkin; and she is, I hear, receiving a good deal of help from other ladies interested in the Western Presidency.

Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, I. C. S., whose writings and lectures have made him so well known in this country, has recently arrived in England on sick leave and is, I am glad to learn, benefiting by the salubrious air of Cromer. Mr. Yusuf Ali is a Deputy Commissioner in the United Provinces, and it must be a source of great regret to him that he has been obliged to come away when his district is in the throes of famine. He hopes, however, to return to his duties in September. By birth Mr. Yusuf Ali is a Bombay man, and the Western Presidency ought to be proud of him.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

OPENING BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Interesting Ceremony in a Downpour.

BANQUET TO FRENCH MINISTERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherds' Bush to-day.

M. Cruppi and M. Ruan, belonging to the French Ministry, were present.

The proceedings were greatly marred by a persistent downpour of rain.

The Prince of Wales, in his opening address, thanked the French Government and people for their co-operation, and also the British Colonies, and said that he hoped the Exhibition would encourage friendly rivalry, stimulate the interchange of ideas, strengthen the brotherhood of nations, and promote the peace and prosperity of the world.

The Dewan of Nepaul was on the platform, and after the ceremony the Prince of Wales went up and conversed with him.

LONDON, MAY 15.

A banquet was given in honour of M. Cruppi and M. Ruan last evening by the London Chamber of Commerce, at which the Ministers expressed the hope that the Exhibition would further develop the "entente cordiale."

The idea of holding a great Franco-British Exhibition was proposed by the French Chamber of Commerce in London towards the close of 1905, and was eagerly taken up on both sides of the Channel. The proposal was brought before the French Government through M. Cambon, the Ambassador in London, and met with the warm support of the French Minister of Commerce who invited the opinion of the Comite Francais des Expositions a l'Etranger, which acts as the representative of the French Government and French exhibitors in all exhibitions in which they take part. This body reported strongly in favour of the proposal. Meetings of the Provisional and General Committees were held in London in the early summer of 1908, and finally a crowded and representative meeting, was held at the Mansion House on the 11th July, 1906, with the Lord Mayor in the chair; at this meeting, after the Duke of Argyll had expressed the objects in view, a resolution was unanimously passed approving the steps already taken. It was also resolved that all profits should be devoted to some public purpose, and the appointment of the necessary Committees and the establishment of a guarantee fund were approved. Finally a telegram sent by the Lord Mayor to the President of the French Republic informing him of the meeting elicited a reply assuring him that the French Government would not fail to give cordial support to the exhibition.

The magnitude of the undertaking is realised by a consideration of the estimated expenditure. Excluding the cost of the buildings prepared at their own expense by the Colonies of both France and England, the cost of constructing the buildings, and preparing the Exhibition, which has to be met by the Exhibition Committees, is £420,000 up to the date of opening, while that of carrying it on for five months, together with some preliminary expenses not directly chargeable to construction, will be £210,000 or £360,000 in all; when the expenditure of the Colonies, and of certain French departments and exhibitors is included, the total cost of preparing the Exhibition, and its various ancillary attractions will, writes the London correspondent of the "Pioneer," in a recent letter be little short of a million sterling. It has been calculated that if six million persons visit the Exhibition all expenses will be paid, and the lowest estimates based on the actual figures of many former exhibitions, places the probable total of visitors at a far higher figure than that: any surplus after the closing of the accounts is to be equally divided between England and France and it is hoped that some permanent memorial will be constructed of this great international undertaking.

There have been erected some twenty great palaces, and some sixty smaller buildings, besides the immense Stadium within which the Olympic Games, are to be held. The original "motif" of the Exhibition was the display of the Science, Arts and Industries of the British Empire, and France with her Colonies and Dependencies, divided into the following great classes: Education, Science, Fine Arts, Liberal Arts, Engineering Mechanical, Engineering, Electrical, Engineering, Civil, Engineering, Mining, Engineering, Metallurgical, Shipbuilding and Shipping, Transportation, Trade and Colonisation Aggriculture and Viticulture, Horticulture, Arboriculture and Forestry, Alimentation. Decoration and Furnishing, Textiles, Chemical Industries, Various Industries, Social Economy, Sanitation, and Public Relief, Women's Work, Sport and Physical Culture.

This original plan, however, has been greatly developed, especially in the direction of Machinery, Science and the Fine Arts, and a great addition has been made to the scope of the exhibition by the amalgamation with it of the Olympic gathering which fell to be held in London this year. This modification at once necessitated the inclusion of some fifty additional acres to the area which now contains 140 in all, and the addition of some £80,000 to the cost of the undertaking.

The Exhibition will remain open till the end of October and during that time it is anticipated that it will be visited by nine million persons, twice the population of London.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY

Debentures Issued.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 14.

The East India Railway has issued £2,450,000 of 3½ per cent. debentures at 96½.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The deaths are announced of Lord St. Levan; Mr. William Robert Bright, Opium Agent in Behar; and Colonel Coltlogon, who was Governor of Khartoum before General Gordon arrived.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi on the morning of the 13th.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

The Amir and Afghan Freebooters.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 14.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Hart Davies in the House of Commons, Mr. Buchanan declined to undertake to submit for discussion the documents recorded in India on the subject of reforms initiated in the Government circular of the 24th August, before the Secretary of State in Council had come to a decision thereon.

LONDON, MAY 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lonsdale asked whether the Amir had replied to the representations of the Government of India with reference to the participation of Afghans in the recent outbreaks on the Frontier and whether any explanation had been given of the hostile demonstration in the Khyber.

Mr. Hobhouse replied:—"The Amir has given satisfactory assurances of his efforts to dissuade the Afghans from joining the tribesmen. It would be contrary to the public interest to enter into the details of the correspondence."

U. S. CURRENCY BILL.

Passed by House of Representatives.

LONDON, MAY 15.

A despatch from Washington states that the House of Representatives has passed, with certain amendments, the substitute Currency Bill, permitting the issue of emergency currency based on high grade commercial paper as well as bonds.

TORNADO IN LOUISIANA.

Many Killed and Injured.

LONDON, MAY 15.

A tornado in Western Louisiana has destroyed the township of Gilliam, devastating the oil region.

A hundred persons have been killed and seven hundred injured.

CANADA AND BRITAIN.

Canada's Ambition.

LONDON, MAY 15.

At the Canadian Club dinner in New York, Mr. Longley, a Nova Scotian Judge, said that the time would come when Canada would no longer desire to be a colony.

Canada would then be an ally instead of a dependency, and would take her place among the nations of the world.

Mr. Bryce said that Great Britain and Canada would always maintain their present relations.

Feeling was never stronger among Canadians that Canada should remain a part of the Empire for ever.

THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

The Machine Wrecked.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Wright brothers travelled 8 miles in 7½ minutes on their aeroplane. They struck the ground owing to a mistake in steering, and the aeroplane was wrecked. The aeronauts were unhurt.

THE SCOTTISH LAND BILL

Large Alterations by the Lords.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Scottish Land Values Bill has passed through Committee of the House of Lords after being considerably modified.

The provisions of the measure have also been made optional instead of compulsory.

MIXED POLICE FOR TANGIER.

A Bad Opening Example.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The fight at Casablanca was between the French and Spanish native policemen, lately introduced, and no Europeans were involved.

SHROPSHIRE BYE-ELECTION

Unionist Victory.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The bye-election in the Shropshire North division to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Colonel Kenyon-Slaney has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Stanier (Unionist) 5,328
Mr. Neilson (Liberal)..... 4,377

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Jubilee Handicap.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The latest betting on the Kempton Park Jubilee Handicap is as follows:—

5 to 1 against All Black,
5 to 1 against Procope,
100 to 7 against Dalkeith;

and the probable starters are Malua, Procope, Eider, Dalkeith, All Black, Menu, Stickup, Weathercock, Lischana, Larig, Var, Hayden and Bromus.

THE DERBY.

The latest betting on the Derby is:—

15 to 2 against Norman III.
33to 1 against Orphah.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ARMAMENTS.

Speech by Sir E. Grey.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 15.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking as the guest at the annual dinner of the Iron and Steal Institute, said that one nation was helpless in reducing armaments without the other's co-operating.

The Government realized the importance of maintaining our armaments, especially naval armaments.

He concluded by declaring that if our naval position ever falls to such a point that we are unable to cope with any probable combination which could be brought against the navy, not merely our prosperity but our very independence and integrity will be at stake.

YALU LUMBER AGREEMENT.

China's Refusal to Sign.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Reuter wires from Peking that China has refused to sign the Yalu Lumber agreement proposed by Japan.

TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 15.

The trial of the third batch of rioters continued yesterday. Thirteen witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

A witness named Subbiah Pillay, *gumashta* of Vakil N. Muthuswamy Pillay of Tinnevelly, deposed that two of the accused knocked at the door of the Tinnevelly Town Post Office on the day of the riot, pulled out telegraph wires, and set fire to doors and windows of the building. Before the Sub-Magistrate the witness mentioned that three accused took part in the mischief, but the men he named were different from those in Court. In respect of one of these persons, whom he described particularly, the Magistrate called on witness to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for perjury. Witness was bailed to appear before the Court.

On the termination of the case, Ali Khan Sahib, peon of the Additional Munsiff's Court, deposed that when the crowd came to the Munsiff's Court, Amin Kanagasabapati Pillay, the first accused, ordered them to clear out of the Court's premises, stating they had better leave the civil courts alone and confine their attention to the Municipality and police station, where much injustice was perpetrated.

One of the witnesses handed over to the Magistrate an anonymous letter he received by post that morning, in which he was threatened with murder if he gave evidence against the accused. He begged to be excused from tendering his evidence as he was not in a fit state of mind to speak, owing to the threatening letter.

The Court requested witness to give his evidence, promising to give him escort if need be.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

CRABBE MURDER SEQUEL.

A Sensational Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

A Comilla telegram, dated the 14th instant, says that Maulvi Sharfat Ali Chowdhuri, Inspector, who sent up the Crabbe Murder Case, has obtained summonses against Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, Editor of the "Bengalee," and the Manager, on a charge of defamation, in having published in the telegraphic summary proceedings in the Crabbe murder case that Golfan, a prosecution witness, demanded Rs. 2,000 in open court from the Inspector for giving evidence in the case.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee has been permitted to appear through a pleader at present.

The case is fixed for the 20th, and is likely to prove sensational.

JAPANESE COTTON GOODS.

Results of Competition..

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 15.

In reply to a letter, from the Collector of Bombay, asking the Karachi Chamber of Commerce for an expression of its views, for the information of the Government of India, on the subject of the alleged effect on the Indian market of competition of Japanese cotton goods, resulting from the grant by Japanese Government of bounties, the Committee of the Chamber states that the competition of Japanese cotton goods has not yet been sufficiently felt in Karachi for it to be able to make any suggestion thereon.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

This week's famine returns show little change in the general situation. Cholera has appeared in five Relief Camps in the United Provinces, but the outbreak has been checked by dispersing the workers. The numbers in receipt of assistance have gone down by about 30,000.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 15.

The Agent of the Bank of Bombay here has reported to the police that a Marwari hundi broker of the Bank, named Amrotti, forged certain hundis and obtained payment for them from the Bank. The accused has been arrested and remained in custody, being unable to furnish the required security of Rs. 20,000. Up to the present the sum paid by the Bank on various forged hundis amounts to over Rs. 13,000. The police are investigating the matter.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

COMPOSITION OF THE FORCES.

Arrival at Dand.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD MAY 15.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent from Dand, telegraphing on 13th May, says that the 1st Brigade marched to-day to Dand, on the right bank of the Gandab nullah, nine miles from last night's encampment on the Nichni-Shabkadr road. The head of the column started about six o'clock in the morning, reaching Dand between 10-30 and 11 o'clock. For a mile the route lay over sandy plain covered with scrub, then came low foot hills with a circular hill to Akrabdag, on the left marking Mohmand border, so on to Hagiz Kor, where the 2nd Brigade moved yesterday, the meeting of the Brigades affording a mild excitement to the bored inhabitants of the camp. The scenery now is wilder, and the road more strong in many places. The old road built by the Sappers on the last Mohmand campaign, eleven years ago, was found to have disappeared. The Sappers and Miners and the Pioneers to-day were busy from early morning removing rocks or hacking a new path, for camels, horses, and mules have to traverse beyond Dand along the Kharapp Pass and up to Nabahki. In places there are little traces of the old road, the Mohmands naturally having neither knowledge nor inclination to preserve the work of our engineers. The last mile of the road to Dand was suggestive of the dry bed of a mountain torrent, up and down which horses had to be led by riders. The route taken passes several times over the ground of a nullah, a thin stream with fairly clear water being all left of what in the map is shown as the Gandab river. Dand itself deserves the distinctive nomenclature, the name Dand in Pushtu signifying pool—something rare. The stream here is wider and deeper, the water is clear and healthy to drink.

General Willcocks and staff are encamped practically on the site of the old village.

Two years ago the people of Dand levied tolls on a kafilah passing by, and an avenging "lashkar" came down. The village is no more. Dand is perhaps peculiar in that it boasts of several trees, small bushes here and there along the road, also patches of coarse grass. The trees one might count on one's fingers. The land is of crag, ravine, rock and shale; there is no shade. Fortunately the sun just now is not at its fiercest. The 1st Brigade moves to-morrow to Galanai, when it will be joined by the 2nd Brigade.

A report has reached camp that Bazai and Khwalzai, recognising their powerlessness to offer serious resistance to our advance, have despatched their womenfolk to their homes and have decided to restrict their energies to guerilla warfare.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

No fighting has yet been reported from the Mohmand Border.

The Mohmand Field Force, as reconstituted on account of cholera, is as follows:—

1st Brigade—2nd Punjabis, 53rd Sikhs, 57th Rifles and the 59th Rifles.

2nd Brigade—1st Seaforth Highlanders, 54th Sikhs, 28th Punjabis and the 55th Rifles.

3rd Brigade—1st West Yorkshires, 19th and 21st Punjabis and the 40th Pathans.

Divisional troops—No. 8 Mountain Battery, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery, 28th Native Mountain Battery and 2 guns at Landi Kotal; 21st Cavalry, Nos. 1 and 6 Companies, Sappers and Miners, 34th Sikhs, Pioneers and Guides Infantry.

4th Brigade—1st Warwicks, 15th Sikhs, 29th Punjabis and 4th Gurkhas.

The following Press Communique was issued to-day:—General Willcocks advanced yesterday to the neighbourhood of the Nahakki Pass. There was no opposition, but a little sniping at night without a result. The road up the Gandab valley was found to be in a very bad state. The health of the column is good, and though the heat in the day time is great, the nights are still cool.

The Munster Fusiliers are still unfortunately afflicted with cholera, but elsewhere it seems to be abating. All is quiet on the Khyber side and no signs of excitement are reported from Bajaur.

LADY MINTO'S FANCY FAIR.

Statement of Accounts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERBAD, MAY 15.

A statement of accounts for Lady Minto's Fancy Fair, of last November, has just been circulated.

Out of a total receipt of Rs. 10,980, Rs. 4,688 odd covers expenses, and the Civil Hospital and Father Bigi's Memorial Fund benefit to the extent of Rs. 6,311. The accounts are issued by Major Wake, Cantonment Magistrate.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Damages Awarded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe granted compensation to the extent of Rs. 11,500 to the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited, for damages caused to their steamer "Nurani" by a collision, due to negligent and improper navigation by the officers of the steamer "Sanctoria," belonging to the Bengal Coal Company, in the open sea, off the coast of Ceylon, on the 25th May last.

THEFT BY A PEON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 15.

A Maratha peon employed in the Bank of Bombay here has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for theft of bar gold two months ago, valued at Rs. 650. A portion of the gold was converted into ornaments and the rest buried. The ornaments and buried gold produced in Court were made over to the Bank.

THE ANARCHIST CONSPIRACY.

Another Bomb Explosion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

The case against Khuderam Bose, before the Mozufferpore Magistrate, has been adjourned to the 19th instant, as the police are not ready with the evidence.

A Bengali lad, Krishna Jiban Sanyal, has been arrested, at Kansala, 20 miles from Malda, in connection with the bomb outrage and is being brought down to Calcutta.

Dr. Rash Behari Ghose has written to the newspapers to say that the report in yesterday's "Empire," that his Match Factory was searched by the police, is not correct.

The Behar Provincial Association at a meeting yesterday passed a resolution condemning the Mozufferpore outrage and supporting the proposal that Government suppress violent writings and speeches.

At a public meeting of Mahomedans in Calcutta, last evening, a resolution, sympathising with Mr. Kennedy in his bereavement, and offering to co-operate with Government to put a stop to further progress of the revolutionary and anarchist propaganda, was passed. Prince Mahomed Bukhtiar Shah presided.

There was a bomb explosion, shortly after 5, this morning, in Grey Street. A bomb seems to have been placed in the street, opposite to No. 8. A Municipal cart passed over it, causing the explosion, and a woman, the Municipal carter and a native pedestrian were slightly injured; but a man named Manos, the son of a Poddar, who was sleeping in verandah No. 8, was severely hit by the contents of the bomb. He fell off his bed on to the floor senseless, and was afterwards removed to the Medical College Hospital, where he has been detained. Some carriages, etc., belonging to the neighbours opposite, were slightly damaged. The residents have been considerably shocked.

No arrests have been made in connection with the bomb explosion this morning. The injured man Manoos is out of danger. The bomb contained bullets, as one extracted from Manoos' leg contained screws and rivetts.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 15.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major R. Bird, I.M.S., is confirmed as Professor of Surgery, Calcutta Medical College.

The provisions of the Poisons Act of 1904 are notified as made applicable to sulphides of arsenic, green arsenic, arsenic, aconite and perchloride of mercury.

Mr. A. E. Ryves is to act upon the Calcutta High Court Bench, vice Mr. Justice Rampini, Officiating as Chief Justice.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

Captains Palin, Browning, Hunt and Anderson receive a step of promotion each in the Cantonment Magistrates Department, while Majors Prince, Sangster and Cowie and Captain Wimberley receive enhanced staff pay.

Indian Army promotions.—Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels: G. L. Holland, Sir F. E. Younghusband, A. F. Linkey, C. H. Pritchard, J. R. Mathews, H.M. Johnston, W. H. Fasken, E. C. B. Cotgrave, F. H. S. Thomas, C. F. Minchin, W. C. C. Leslie, W. E. A. Blakeney, C. Griffiths, and C. L. Hamilton.

The following retirements are notified:—Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. C. Colvin and Captain A. A. West from 20th instant and Assistant-Surgeon R. H. Nailer from 7th March last.

Admission to the Indian Order of Merit is notified of five Indian non-commissioned officers and sepoys who distinguished themselves in the Zakka Khel Expedition as follows:—Havildar Harisingh, 28th Punjabis, on 21st February, near Cheena, assisted wounded men of his regiment to get under cover while he was under hot cross fire from the enemy; Naick Gurditt Singh, 28th Punjabis, on the same day remained to the last during a retirement, and although hotly pressed and under heavy fire, carried a wounded Dogra sepoy down the hill on his back to a place of safety; Sepoy Munshi, 28th Punjabis, on the same day, during a retirement, carried a wounded comrade out of danger for a long distance under fire; Sepoy Bishen Singh, 45th Sikhs, on 18th February, during a retirement went back with Lieutenant S. R. Shirley to assist in bringing in a wounded comrade when under heavy fire from the enemy; Havildar Yar Baz, Khyber Rifles, performed reconnoitring duties at the risk of his life on five separate occasions.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. G. Lorimer has been granted eighteen months' leave.

Mr. P. J. G. Pipon is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

A Full-Time Chairman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 15.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has resolved to address the Commissioner in Sind advocating the appointment of a full-tim Chairman, for the Karachi Port Trust, in view of the magnitude and complexity of the various schemes of development and enlargement now being undertaken by the Port Trust.

DEPARTURE OF THE "DALHOUSIE."

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dalhousie," Commander J. C. Horden, sailed yesterday for Aden, with the following details:—One store-keeper, wife and 3 children, S. and T. Corps; Gunner Bushell, wife and 3 children, No. 62nd Company, R.G.A.; 4 men (British), R.G.A., 5 men native, 113th Infantry; 6 men, 3 women and 3 children, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, MAY 1.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

COURT.

The King and Queen, after a farewell banquet given by King Frederick left Denmark on Saturday for Stockholm, where on Sunday they were received by King Gustavus, and drove to the Palace through streets crowded with cheering spectators. The speeches of King Gustavus and King Edward at a banquet in the Palace that evening were most cordial. On Monday King Edward received a deputation of the Swedish navy. After taking dinner with the Crown Prince and attending a gala performance at the Opera the Royal visitors left for Christiania. There they arrived on Tuesday morning, and were again enthusiastically welcomed.

The Prince of Wales will open the Franco-British Exhibition on May 14. On Wednesday the Prince opened new municipal buildings at Lambeth.

HOME.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Cape Town presided in London on Tuesday at the joint meeting in support of South African Church work.—The Baptist Union opened its spring assembly in London on Monday. Dr. Clifford moved a resolution expressing warm approval of the Education Bill, but, while firmly adhering to freedom from tests for teachers, supporting the proposal of a conference for conciliation. This was carried unanimously.—The Religious Tract Society held its annual meeting on Monday, when the need of the literature for China was emphasized.

Elections.—At Dewsbury last week Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Education, retained his seat by the largely reduced majority of 1,516—North-West Manchester rejected Mr. Churchill, Mr. Joynson-Hicks winning by a majority of 429. Mr. Churchill has now been chosen as Liberal candidate for Dundee.—In East Wolverhampton the contest for Sir H. Fowler's seat turns largely on tariff reform.—Colonel Kenyon-Slaney's death necessitates an election in Shropshire.

Ireland.—Mr. Ginnell, M.P., imprisoned for contempt of Court, has been released on account of his health.—The Irish Party demands a radical reconstruction of land purchase finance.

Labour.—Lock-out notices were posted on Saturday in the shipyards on the Clyde, the North-East Coast, and at Barrow, Hull, Birkenhead, Leith, and Aberdeen.

Law.—A verdict for £500 damages has been awarded for a libel in "Truth."—"Rita" claims damages from a publishing firm for largely altering one of her works and reading it as a new story.

Licensing Bill.—Presiding on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society, the Archbishop of Canterbury said he was more and more convinced that the principles of this Bill were true and just. He justified a time-limit, and said that the example of Scotland and Ireland might be followed in distinguishing between genuine and bogus clubs.

Naval Disasters.—The American liner, St. Paul, steaming down the Solent on Saturday afternoon in a violent snowstorm, came into collison with the second-class cruiser Gladiator. The Gladiator was beached near Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, and heeled over. Four of her men are dead, and 23, including one officer, are missing. The St. Paul had her bows badly buckled, and returned to Southampton in order to dock.—During manœuvres in the North Sea on Monday night, the destroyer Gala ran across the bows of the scout Attentive, and was cut in two. Of the crew of 80, all were saved except Engineer-Lieutenant Fletcher. A boiler explosion, injuring five men, occurred on Tuesday in the batt'eship Britannia.

Parliament.—The House of Commons reassembled on April 27 but adjourned as a mark of respect to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, to whom tributes were paid by Mr. Asquith and representatives of all sections. On the 28th the Premier moved the second reading of the Licensing Bill, which was met by a reasoned amendment from the Opposition. The debate was continued by Mr. Long on the 29th, and a resolution on Indian education was also discussed.—A Bill is issued, transferring to the Army Council a number of statutory duties performed by the Secretary for War, Commander-in-Chief, and Adjutant-General.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.—The first part of the funeral service for the late Prime Minister took place on Monday in Westminster Abbey. The mourners included the Prince of Wales, representing the King, and M. Clemenceau, the French Premier. The burial took place in Meigle Churchyard, in a grave adjoining that of Lady Campbell-Bannerman, on Tuesday after a short service at Belmont Castle.

Sport.—The Football Association Cup was won at the Crystal Palace on Saturday by Wolverhampton Wanderers, who beat Newcastle United by three goals to one.—At Epsom, on Tuesday, Mr. L. B. Beauchamp's Father Blind, starting at odds of 10 to 1 against him, won the Great Metropolitan race; and on Wednesday Mr. J. B. Joel's Dean Swift won the City and Suburban.—At Newmarket, last week, the Craven Meeting was cut short by snowstorms, which extended from the north of Scotland to the Channel Islands.

Theatres.—"The Mikado has been revived at the Savoi. An American drama, "Way Down East," by Lottie Parker, has appeared at the Aldwich; Mrs. Dot, by Mr. Somerset Maugham, at the Comedy; "Havana" a musical play, at the Gaiety; and "Pro Tem," a farce, at the Playhouse.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal House is considering the Senate's amendments to the Tariff Bill. All important reductions will be rejected.—Mr. Kidston, the Queensland Premier, at a farewell banquet before leaving for England, dwelt on the possibilities of his State if its empty spaces could be filled with the best European races. He hoped his visit to be the Mother Country would result in an increase of immigration.—The Chinese in Sydney are carrying on a complete boycott of the Japanese.—Five wireless telegraph stations are to be installed by the Commonwealth Government.

Canada.—The Commons last week rejected a motion in favour of the abolition of bonuses to agents booking emigrants in Canada.—The Government promises a Bill restricting the manufacture and sale of cigarettes.—A village on the Lievre river has been overwhelmed by a landslide.

New Zealand.—The Premier announces that the surplus for the past financial year was about £800,000. The increase in revenue was £666,871 and the increase in expenditure £438,039.

South Africa.—A deputation on Tuesday begged the Colonial Secretary of Cape Colony not to disband the Cape Naval Volunteers. Mr. de Waal promised to submit to the Cabinet the suggestion of applying a portion of the naval contribution to the maintenance of the Naval Volunteers.—Mr. Sauer states that the South African Governments will probably co-operate in the ocean mail contract.—The annual congress of the Transvaal Progressives last week discussed customs and railway rates, native affairs, and the labour question.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Presidential Election, our correspondent thinks, is settling down to a struggle between Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan.

New York.—At the St. George's Day dinner in New York Mr. Jerome, the District Attorney, severely attacked the Government and the Yellow Press of the city.

Storms caused great loss of life and property on Friday in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama.

The Battleship Fleet, it is said, will visit Fiji.

Venezuela, our correspondent says, is evidently to escape chastisement by the United States, at any rate for the present.

FOREIGN.

Belgium and the Congo.—During the debate on the Congo a Liberal Deputy supported annexation and drew a glowing picture of the resources of the State. The Minister of Justice declared that native must be protected against greed; and a Catholic member enlarged on the ill-treatment of native races by the English and Americans.—On Wednesday M. Hymans, tho Liberal leader, maintained that annexation was an urgent and inevitable duty.—A motion to submit the question to a "referendum" has been rejected.

China has protested against the extension of Japanese administration over the Chien-tao territory between Korea and China.

Egypt.—The Mixed Appeal Court at Alexandria has decided that the constitution of a company is null and void so far as Egypt is concerned, on the ground that the company was only registered under the British Companies Acts to evade Egyptian law.

France.—Attention is being called to the rapid destruction of the ancient city of Les Baux, the "Pompeii of the Middle Ages."—Serious riots have broken out in Annam, headed by anti-French representatives of the educated class.

Germany.—The Imperial Bank has reduced the official discount rate from 5½ to 5 per cent.—It is believed that the Colonial Secretary's visit to South Africa is chiefly to examine the possibility of linking up the British and German railway systems.—The Federal Council has approved an additional subsidy of £25,000 a year to the North-German Lloyd Company for an extension, of their steamship service in the South Seas.

Italy.—Near Rome, last week, hooligans made a wanton attack on students of the Scots College. Four men have been arrested.—A Woman's Congress has adopted a resolution for the abolition of religious instruction in schools.

Japan.—The revenue in the last fiscal year exceeded the estimates by £7,000,000, and there will be a surplus of £8,000,000.

Morocco.—Sultan Abdul Aziz's army has started from Rabat for Fez. Mulai Hafid is also supposed to be marching to Fez. Both Sultans seem to depend for troops on each other's deserters.

Persia.—The Kurds round Urumiah are said to have pillaged 36 villages and killed 2,000 of the inhabitants.

Portugal.—For the first time since his accession Manuel II. appeared in public on Saturday as King at a memorial service for his father and brother; and on Wednesday he opened the new Cortes.

Russia.—Extensive floods are reported from Central Russia.

The Baltic and North Sea Conventions have been signed in St Petersburg and Berlin respectively.

OBITUARY.—Professor Charteris; Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, M.P.; General Linevitch; Sir J. P. P. Radcliffe; Admiral J. W. D. M'Donald; Sir D. V. Roche; Sir W. H. E. Chaytor; the Duc de Chaulnes; Colonel L. M. Buchanan; Mr. G. B. Havelock; the Hon. M. W. Tyrwhitt-Drake; Mr. H. J. Stoner; Mr. B. Warner, silk manufacturer.—"Times."

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.

Twenty-foot Fall into a Ravine.

London, May 2.

Seven persons were killed and eight of nine seriously injured in an accident on the Bournemouth Corporation's electric tramway system between seven and eight o'clock last evening.

One of the Corporation's largest tramway cars, which accommodate over sixty passengers, was proceeding from Poole to Fisherman's Walk, Pokestown, and had safely made the journey as far as Poole Hill, where the driving power is changed from the overhead to the conduit system. From this point there is a steep gradient.

When the car commenced to descend an unusual rate of speed was noticed. The first bend was successfully passed, but the speed rapidly increased When taking the next turn at the entrance to Avenue-road, it became apparent that the car had got completely out of the control of the driver, who however, pluckily kept to his post.

At another bend in the road, near Fairlight Glen—a picturesquely wooded spot bordering on the Upper Pleasure Gardens—the car suddenly left the metals, travelled across the road and footpath, and was finally hurled with terrific force down a depth of twenty feet, crashing through the trees into the ravine below, and throwing the passengers in all directions.

It is believed that there were about forty passengers on the car, and those on the outside suffered most. Four persons were killed on the spot, and three others died on being conveyed to the hospital. Eight or nine were more or less seriously injured. The driver, named Wilton, escaped with a severe injury to his back; the conductor, named Finch sustained slight injuries.

Among the passengers was Mr. William Morgan a commercial traveller, of 28, Rushy Green, Catford. He was carrying a case of jewellery in his hand, and suddenly found himself standing in the roadway. He had apparently landed on his feet, and was still holding his jewellery case. The whole affair happened so quickly that for a moment or two he could only gaze in astonishment at the capsized car.

The names of the dead are:—

Mrs. Ruth Flory, Sea View, Alexandria road, Upper Parkstone, Dorset.

Mr. W. S. Mackenzie, Barmole Crescent road, Upper Parkstone.

Miss Sophie Butler, Spring Vale, Lansdowne road, Bournemouth.

Mr. Cecil Adams, Imperial Hotel, Bournemouth, visitor.

Mrs. Newman, 45, Southcote-road, Bournemouth.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, 70, The Avenue, Fookenham, Kent.

The injured include:—

Mr P. Ironside Bax, Bournemouth, slight contusions and cuts.

Mr. George Chapman, Rye, contusions and cuts.

Mrs. Riggs, Springbourne, broken thigh.

Miss Mary Stone, Poole, shock.

Miss Tilley, Sandford, near Wareham, shock.

Mr. Cole, address unknown, seriously injured.

Miss Whittle, broken thigh.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been announced by the British Admiralty:—

Captains: F. W. Kennedy to Ocean, on recommissioning; J. P. Rolleston to Hannibal, on recommissioning.

Commanders: H. S. Cardale to Hecla, for Kangaroo; C. Fisser to Sapphire, for Foyle; J. U. Faire to Sapphire, for Cheerful; C. J. Wintour to Sapphire, for Mermaid; A. B. Dawson to Blake, for Wolf; C. P. Metcalfe to Blake, for Rother—all reappointed on recommissioning; J. P. de Montmorency to Illustrious, J. H. Loftie to Lancaster, C. M. Staveley to Cornwallis, on recommissioning.

MORE NAVAL DISASTERS.

A Cruiser Rammed and Wrecked.

A DESTROYER CUT IN TWO.

BOILER EXPLOSION ON A BATTLESHIP.

An appalling disaster occurred in the Solent durir the blizzard on Saturday afternoon, April 25, as result of which the cruiser "Gladiator" was sunk and a heavy loss of life was caused. The American liner "St. Paul," which had left Southampton at noon with a large number of passengers, was steaming steadily along on her outward voyage to New York, and the "Gladiator," which had left Portland in the morning, had just passed Hurst Castle on her way to Portsmouth, when both vessels were enveloped in a blinding snowstorm. The blizzard was of phenomenal severity, and the wind blew wildly at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour. On the "St Paul" most of the passengers had taken refuge below, and the men on the cruiser, which had its nucleus crew and a number of supernumeraries, in all about 250 souls, were happy in the anticipation of their return to Portsmouth. But the whirling snow made the atmosphere so dense that the task of those engaged in navigating the respective ships was rendered extremely difficult and hazardous. The fury of the gale was terrible, and it was almost impossible to face it. The eyes of the men on the look-out could barely distinguish objects a yard or two ahead. The howling and shrieking of the wind were deafening, and though the syrens were blowing on both vessels, the warning note were apparently lost in the indiscribable tumult.

The "St. Paul" was steaming about ten knots, and the closest possible watch was being kept. No signs of other vessels were discovered, however, until half-past two, when with startling suddenness the grey hull of the warship loomed up, broadside on, just in front of the bows of the liner. The engines were stopped, but it was beyond human power to avert a collision, and the "St Paul" drove straight on to the doomed cruiser, which had been approaching to meet her, and buried her stem deep into the armoured hull. The crash was terrific, and frightful havoc was wrought. The blow was struck just opposite the central funnel of the "Gladiator," and the hole torn in her side extended from opposite the forward to the aft funnel. Then began one of those awful scenes at sea when the most appalling strain is placed on human endurance, and yet when the noblest attributes of mankind are manifested. In the thrilling moments following the impact the coolnes, the courage, and the heroism of British seamen were magnificently displayed, and the gloom of the tragedy is lightened by the record of unfaltering bravery and noble self-sacrifice. As the bow of the "St. Paul" was momentarily locked in the wreckage of the cruiser's hull some of the bluejackets climbed over on to the deck of the liner. One of them as soon as he had planted his feet on the "St Paul's" bow saluted, but he seemed to be temporarily dazed by the episode. Rapidly recovering himself, he saluted again. Then, looking round, he seemed to realise his position, and gasped out, "Oh, my God, what have I done? What will my captain say?" Then he jumped back to his own ship. For a few minutes the two ships remained locked together, and the "St. Paul" was kept in the hole which it had made, as though it had rammed nothing more substantial than a box of eggs. The liner appeared to be carrying the warship forward impaled on her bows, and those on the look out could see the white, set faces of the few of the bluejackets who were at work on the deck of the doomed vessel. Such was the violence of the collision that some of the "Gladiator's" crew who were on deck were thrown into the sea, and swam shorewards; but as the majority of the crew, who were below, rushed on deck there was no disorder or symptom of panic. The men were perfectly calm and self-controlled, and they lined up as cooly and quietly as though on parade. The captain of the "St. Paul" did not signal at first to reverse his engines, and his idea, no doubt, was to keep the hole plugged up, and to prevent the inrush of water until the crew had been rescued. But when the liner did back out, at the request, it is said, of the captain of the cruiser, it was seen that the damage was of the gravest nature, and that it would be impossible to keep the "Gladiator" afloat. The stem plates of the "St. Paul" were damaged, but her condition caused no anxiety. As she fell away from the cruiser those on board the liner saw that the warship's engine-room and stokehold had been wrecked. One of the eye-witnesses, describing the spectacle, said :—

"We could see a great volume of smoke and dust. Now and again a flame would light up the interior for a moment, and then we could discern the agonised faces of wounded men. Some seemed to be pinned down by iron or wood, and writhed in agony, suffering the double martyrdom of severe injury to their limbs and also of dreadful burns. There appeared to be an awful lot of them down there, and the thought of their condition made me sick. One of the three who scrambled on to our vessel said he saw the leg of one of his comrades cut completely off, yet he remained conscious for a time. We could see the watch below rush on deck, and also noticed them trying to get their boats out."

So swiftly was the tide running that it was impossible to row the boats of the *St. Paul* to the men immersed. The liner, therefore, steamed past and then allowed her boats to drop down to them. A large number were picked up, some of whom had sustained nasty cuts and other wounds. Yet as soon as they got into the boats the gallant fellows were eager to give all the aid they could to the rescuers.

Meanwhile the position of the cruiser was most perilous. The commander showed great presence of mind, however, and took the very best course in the circumstances of endeavouring to beach the vessel. Had the collision occurred in the open sea the loss of life must have been terrible, for the "Gladiator" must have sunk almost immediately. Fortunately when the disaster happened she was only about half a mile from the shore between the Victoria Pier at Yarmouth and Blackrock buoy, and as rapidly as possible she was propelled shorewards.

Some of her boats were launched, and joined with the rescuers of the "St. Paul" in saving those who were in the water. Many more jumped overboard to swim to the beach, but the great majority of the crew remained on the striken ship.

THE WARSHIP SINKS.

Suddenly, an eye-witness who was in one of the boats says, someone cried, "Merciful God, she is sinking with half of them." So she was, but by this time she had got into shallow water, and was slowly settling down by the starboard side. The weather had cleared by this time, and the scene was intensely thrilling. The rescue boats were dashing here and there, propelled by stout arms at the oars. Some strong swimmers were boldly striking out for land; and from the beach others who had been alarmed by the crash of the disaster were making determined efforts to save life. But for the moment the fate of the "Gladiator" was the absorbing question. As she grounded on the shelving beach, where there is a depth of about five fathoms, she toppled slowly over, her masts became submerged in the water, and she lay prone on her starboard aside. The men clambered over her port gunwale like monkeys, and, as she lay still, were able to walk about on her plates, which had now taken the horizontal level of a deck.

The discipline was still perfect, and there was no hurry or excitement. Now and then a man would dive off to help a comrade in the water, but the captain remained to the last directing the operations as calmly as though he were ordering a parade. The survivors had a terrible time while they clung to the upturned side of the cruiser, numbed by the snow and the ice cold water. Among those who perished in the sea, into which they had leapt with the intention of swimming ashore, were Lieut. Graves, Chief Armourer Polkinghorne, Electrician Kirk, Petty Officers de Cruz, Franklin (gunnery instructor), Lockyer, Meech, G. Greenham, the ship's steward, Widgery, Chief Writer Cowdery, and the Maltese wardroom steward. Several men were more fortunate in jumping off. Signalman Francis, Gymnastic Instructor Allies, Petty Officer Gibbons, Captain's Steward Burgess, and Private Percy Andrews managed to survive, either swimming ashore or being picked up.

The Victoria Fort is only a quarter of a mile from the scene of the disaster, and some of the Engineers who were stationed there were playing billiards. They were disturbed by a curious noise, but on looking out of the window could see nothing unusual, and were about to return to their game when the shout was heard, "My God, she is going down!" They rushed out, and, launching a boat at their own pier, set forth to the rescue.

Among the heroic rescuers from the fort was Corporal Stenning, who suffered severely in consequence of his exertions. He swam out again and again and actually saved eleven lives. Sapper Peacock was another hero to whom not a few of the "Gladiator's" men owe the fact that they are alive. Being on the beach when the catastrophe occurred, he was near enough to see, or, at least, guess, what had happened, and with Corporals Wiltshire and Long he promptly got the boat-shed open and launched two boats. Wiltshire and Long picked up some poor fellows, while Peacock, in a small dinghy, saved two, who were at the extreme point of exhaustion. Lance-Corporal Poole just missed getting into the boat. But he was not to be withheld, and stripping off his clothes he swam out to give what aid he could. He was instrumental in saving a number of lives.

A telephone message was at once sent to the Military Hospital at Golden Hill, two miles away. The Army Medical Corps sergeant-in-charge immediately sent on orderly to Totland Bay to warn the colonel-in-charge; then he got the ambulances ready, sent in stores of bandages, spirits, and other necessaries, and requisitioned all available vehicles for carrying the dead and injured up to the hospital. In these humane exertions the rescuers were greatly handicapped by the extraordinary wildness of the elements. The storm had swept the island with wintry rigour, and covered it with more than a foot of snow. The downfall greatly impeded locomotion, and I shudder to think of the sufferings of the men who had been immersed, and were exposed to the icy lasts. But there was no lack of assistance, and with heroic determination the work went on. There were many terrible experiences, and the injured survivors and these who were exhausted by their immersion suffered sorely while they were transported over the difficult road to the hospital. Civilian doctors helped their military colleagues, and with a plentiful supply of restoratives everything was done to relive the horrors of the situation.

CAPTAIN'S LAST SEARCH.

Several tugs came up, and there were plenty of rescue craft; and eventually the last survivor was taken from the stranded vessel, lying like a derelict whale in the waves.

All through the ordeal the men on the lopsided wreck kept up the highest spirits. Many of them sang in chorus, and the lusty voices rolled out "Sons of the Brave" in token that their courage was unabated.

The captain was the last to leave, and one of the rescued men says that just as the last boat was going to push off a gunner called out, "Aren't you coming with us, sir?" "Just one minute," was the reply; and Capt. Lumsden made yet another search-to assure himself that no one was left behind before he would consent to leave for the shore.

On shore an extraordinary spectacle was seen. Many of the men were deliriously excited. Some of them ran and shouted at the top of their voices, and even played leap-frog in the snow. The more emotional gave vent to their joy at having escaped a watery grave by ebullient demonstrations; others, dazed by the shock, and overwhelmed by the suddenness of the disaster, stood about in dumb amazement. And when the last muster was called the pathos of the scene was indescribable. The survivors were arrayed in the most varied clothing. All of them had lost their kit and many were scantily clad when the rush had to be made. Some were wrapped in rugs, most of them were shoeless, and they stood shivering and trembling in the cold air. Soldiers at the fort stripped themselves to clothe their unfortunate comrades; and a large number found shelter and warmth in the fort, where blankets and restoratives were found for those whose garments were soaked with sea-water. Several of the men ran into Yarmouth and wired assurances of their safety to their relatives.

A correspondent says: I feel bound to record the extraordinary discrepancies in the stories told by the men of the "St. Paul" and the "Gladiator." The latter are emphatic in saying they received from the liner a signal to port, that the cruiser was in her own water, and went hard to port, and that the liner instead of changing her direction as she had signalled her intention of doing kept her course, and so caused the collision. The witnesses on the liner, on the other hand, say the cruiser was hugging the shore, and went to port instead of keeping her course, causing the collision. It will be seen that the two accounts are not entirely in disagreement, and it is believed here that probably the cause of the calamity will be found to lie in the drowning or confusion of signals by the noise of the gale.

TOTAL WRECK.

A "Lloyd's" telegram from Yarmouth (I. W.) states that the "Gladiator" is a total wreck. She cost the country £300,000 to build. Of course, her guns and fittings will probably be salved. The "Gladiator" is a second-class twin screw protected cruiser, one of four vessels comprising the "Arrogant" class. She was built at Portsmouth, and launched in December, 1896. Her length over all is 320 feet, and, with a beam of 57 1-2 feet, she has a displacement of 5,750 tons. Her engines, of 10,000 h.p., are designed to produce a speed of 19 knots.

The "St. Paul" is one of the express fast mail twin-screw steamships of the American line leaving Southampton for New York on Saturday, via Cherbourg. She was built in America in 1895, and has a registered tonnage of 11,629.

DIVERS AT WORK.

As the wrecked ship lay on her beam-ends, with her funnels just below water, all her port side was high and dry. Her gear still hung upon her, and from the highest part of the deck three six-inch guns hung like ornaments on a wall. The anchors depended from the bow, the boats swung from the davits, and the brasswork of a Maxim glistened in the sun.

Divers were at work, but they were warned to uspend operations, as the vessel was moving.

ON THE CRUISER.

An interesting account is given by Able-Seaman Johnson, of Homerton, one of the "Gladiator's" crew.

"We left Portland," he said, "at ten o'clock on Saturday morning to come round to Portsmouth, where we were due at four o'clock in order to draw targets for prize firing at Sheerness. The weather was fine with some snow falling, until we reached the Needles, when a blinding blizzard of snow enveloped us, forming a thick curtain through which it was impossible to peer more than 200 yards. A couple of look out men were stationed in the bows, and the signalman at the siren had orders to blow five-second blasts every half minute so as to warn shipping of our approach. We eased down a bit, and under these conditions began to feel our way up the Solent. I was below in the flats when suddenly I heard a crash. Not knowing what had happened, I made a rush for the water-tight door of my compartment, which was one the few open under sea routine, closed it, and hurried on deck. There I saw a huge steamer, which proved to be the "St. Paul," wedged right into our vessel amidships. The "Gladiator" started reeling to starboard, where she had been hit, and after the two ships had been locked together about a minute and a half the "St. Paul" went astern. The order was given on our ship to close water-tight doors and go full speed astern, but when we were clear of the liner the "Gladiator" began to fill and list heavily to port. Her engines were stopped, and she was drifted by the tide and wind well in towards the shore, settling down slowly to starboard the while. Some of the men fell off the deck into the water as the "Gladiator" got at an acute angle. Others jumped off and made for the shore, while others still were swept off when the "St. Paul" crashed into us. The order was given to lower the boats when the ship began to heel over, and the galley was got away just as her gunwale was level with the water. I got into this boat, and so came ashore. There was no panic on board, and the best discipline prevailed. It took the "St. Paul" about ten minutes to turn after she backed out of us, and then her boats were lowered and picked up some of our men, who were swimming about in the sea. There was on explosion, of the boilers, but a good many of the men below were badly injured or killed by the ripping open of the plates and ironwork as the "St. Paul" crashed her way into us. As an instance of the good order which prevailed aboard. I may mention that about a hundred men were lined up on the port side of the ship after the collision to await the lowering of the boats. It was lucky for us that the accident happened close in shore.

THE DEATH ROLL—OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The Admiralty has issued the following :—

The Secretary of the Admiralty begs to announce that, so far as can be ascertained, the following is the list of the killed, missing, and injured in the accident to His Majesty's ship "Gladiator":—

Drowned and bodies recovered.—Edward Cowdery, 1st writer, official number 340,557; William E. Widgery, acting ship's steward, O.N. 342,711; S. Sciberran, officers' steward.

Injured and since died.—John H. Corbett, stoker, second-class, O.N. 104,885.

Missing.—Lieut. W. G. P, Graves. Petty officers, first-class—Arthur de Cruz, O. N. 143,764; Jonathan Meech, O.N. 157,666; George Greenham, O. N. 180,835; Thomas W. Franklin, O.N. 170,567; Levi Lockyer, O.N. 175,311. Leading seamen—W. C. Butt, O.N. 197,717; Richard Livingstone, O.N. 199,879. Able seamen.—Edward Churchill, O.N. 211,673; Alfred T. Barker, O.N. 234,352; Sydney G. Spence, O.N. 234,375; Edwin Gladman, O.N. 214,216; Arthur W. Cacutt, O.N, 234,756; George W. Frogbrook, O.N, 203,494. Stokers, second class.—Ernest Ball, O.N. 311,53; John Page, O.N. 311,532; Albert J. Nash, O.N. 311,766. Chief Armourer Josiah Polkinghorne, O.N. 141,834; Electrician Cecil Kirk, O.N. 344,844. Stokers, R N.R.—John Leary, Michael Wade, and George Curran. Officer Steward Percy G. Rashley, O.N. 360,086.

Injured and in military hospital, Golden Hill, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.—Stoker, first-class, R. Benham, O. N. 302,867; Stoker, R.N.R., Richard Browne; Stoker, first-class, D. I. Smith, O.N. 297,225 (severely); Stoker, R. N. R., John Butler (severely;) Stoker, R.N.R., Michael Sulivan; Stoker first-class, Edward J. Skates, O.N. 309,265 (slightly); Stoker, R.N.R., Peter Grendon.

From the above it appears that three men were drowned, one has since died from injuries and twenty-three are missing, while seven are in the hospital suffering from injuries.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest on the four victims of the disaster to the "Gladiator" whose bodies were have been recovered was held on April 28 at Golden Hill Fort, Isle of Wight. The inquest was conducted by the coroner (Mr. Francis A. Joyce); and others present at the proceedings were Capt. R. M. Harbord, representing the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth; Capt. W. Lumsden, of the "Gladiator;" and Capt. Passow, of the "St. Paul." The Admiralty were represented by Mr. J.G. Pease, who was instructed by Mr. Grahame Harvey, agent for the Treasury and solicitor for the Admiralty, and Mr. Butler Aspinall, K. C., who appeared in the interests of the owners of the "St. Paul."

The following is a report of the proceedings :—

Mr. Aspinall, K.C., on behalf of the owners of the "St. Paul," expressed deep regret at the lamentable loss of life caused by the collision, and conveyed to the relatives and friends of those who had suffered heartfelt sympathy. Mr. Pease, for the admiralty, also expressed regret for what had occurred. The coroner said he was sure that feeling was shared by all of them.

Some formal evidence of identification was given by Alfred Henry Powell the master at arms in the "Gladiator."

Lieut. Harold Lee Wright, of the Royal Eng., related what he saw from his mess-room window at Fort Victoria. The "St. Paul," he said, passed, outward bound, apparently about 500 yards away. As she passed she gave a blow of her siren, and two seconds afterwards he heard a reply from the "Gladiator." In about a quarter of a minute afterwards he saw the cruiser in the heavy snowstorm. There was a blizzard blowing from the north-west, and the "St. Paul" was riding before it. From what he could see through the snow, the "St. Paul" was saking her normal course and the "Gladiator" was at tome angle across her bows, but it was impossible to say at what angle. After the collision the "Gaddiator" listed to starboard, and in three minutes she had turned over, and in fifteen minutes she had sunk. The witness described the efforts made from the shore to save life.

Capt. Walter Lumsden, who was in command of the Gladiator, then gave evidence. He said they left Portland at half-past ten on Saturday morning, and were due at Spithead at four o'clock. There were 242 persons on board, according to the books, but they had since found out that there were rather fewer than that number. They were passing Hurst Castle at 2-23 p.m. There was a snowstorm raging. The snow came in squalls, sometimes thick and sometimes not so thick. He was on the bridge from the time the vessel left Portland till the time of the collision, and he had with him on the bridge Lieut. S. B. Mainguy Quartermaster Lowman, and two seamen one on the starboard and the other on the port look-out. There were other seamen also on the bridge. The quartermaster was steering. There was an able seaman forward in the what they called "the eyes of the ship." Two others, who were on the bridge, were among the missing. At about 2-28 p.m., as the ship was being steadied on her course for the Solent Bank, the "St. Paul" was sighted from "the eyes of the ship" about half a point off the port bow. He estimated her distance at about half a mile. He did not hear the "St. Paul" give any blast on her siren at all, but he observed her slewing to port. It was reported to him by an ordinary seaman named Davis that two blasts had been given. He saw the "St. Paul" going to port, and the order was given, "Hard a starboard," which meant that the "Gladiator" would go to port. If both vessels had gone to port they would have passed one another on the starboard side. Vessels meeting "end on" should past port side to port side.

The Coroner: Why did you wish to pass then on the starboard side?

Capt. Lumsden: You have a long explanation before you, but I do not know whether you want to put that evidence in at this period, because my conduct will be required into later on.

The Coroner: We do not want to do anything unfair, but such an inquiry as this the coroner has the right to demand any evidence which has a bearing on the matter.

Mr. Pease: He is not bound to incriminate himself.

The Coroner: If there are questions which you think will tell adversely against you, you can protest against answering on that ground.

A juryman: Surely if he gives this evidence, he will give the other side an opportunity of knowing what he is going to say in future. We must not try to force him to give evidence which may be used against him.

The Coroner: You will let me be the judge of that. If he makes a proper appeal to me and says that he does not want to incriminate himself, then I shall listen to what he says.

Capt. Lumsden: I should like you to understand that I do not consider this will incriminate me.

Mr. Aspinall said he did not ask for the reasons which caused a certain course to be adopted. It was quite sufficient for him to know the facts.

The Coroner (to the witness): When you come to any facts which you think will tell against you, then is the time for you to say that you would rather not answer.

Capt. Lumsden: You have got my papers before you, but I would rather at present not give their contents to the opposite side. At the same time, I do not admit that they inculpate me.

A juryman: What you say is that you do not want to give your case away?

Mr. Pease: Of course. It is a serious matter both for the Admiralty and the American Line.

Capt. Lumsden: You are inquiring into the cause of the deaths of these men. I may say that the cause of death is the collision, but I do not think it is necessary to explain the reason of the collision in order to ascertain the cause of death.

The Coroner: I do not think we can limit ourselves in that way.

A juryman: The witness ought not to be called upon to give evidence which might tend to incriminate him.

Capt. Lumsden: Of course, that is not quite my way of putting it.

It was then decided that the witness need not reply to the question as to the reason of steering to starboard.

Capt. Lumsden proceeded to explain that at the time of the collision he gave orders to stop the engines and go full speed astern. When the "St. Paul" struck the "Gladiator" she got deeply into her, and remained in that position for an appreciable time. The "Gladiator" was still across the bows of the "St. Paul." when the latter put on steam astern. When the "St. Paul" had got some distance away, the "Gladiator" heeled over, and she dristed towards the shore. Before the collison the "Gladiator" was going at the rate of about nine knots, and there was in addition about a two and a half knot tide.

The Coroner: I take it that all efforts were made to save the men. How long was it before the "St. Paul's" boats were put out?—Well, in a period like that it is rather difficult to say. So many things happen in such a short space of time.

The Coroner: If anyone said that the St. Paul offered their boats and you declined assistance, would that be correct?—It is the first time that I have heard of it.

The Coroner: You cannot say how soon the boats from the "St. Paul" were put into the water? I am almost certain that the "Gladiator" had grounded and heeled over before I saw the boats come from the "St. Paul." I do not think the wind that was blowing would have made it difficult for the "St. Paul" to have lowered her boats.

In reply to Mr. Aspinall, Capt. Lumsden said it was quite true that after the collision he said to one of the officers of the "St. Paul," "Give the captain my compliment and thank him very much for the use of the boats."

Lieut. Mainguy, the navigating officer of the "Gladiator," said that when he first saw the "St. Paul" she was about half a mile away. He did not hear her sound two blasts on her fog-horn. When the vessels were about fifty yards apart the captain gave the order "Hard a port." His idea was to swin the stern clear of the bows of the "St. Paul."

Capt. Frederick Maclean Passow, in command of the "St. Paul," told the Court that he was on the bridge from the time the vessel left Southampton. There was a quartermaster on the look-out in the "crows nest," and the usual officers and men on the bridge and the forecastle. There were gusts of snow at intervals, and opposite Yarmouth there was a heavy fall of snow. In accordance with Trinity House regulations the ship at this point was travelling under ten knots. He saw the "Gladiator" first on the port bow about a quarter of a mile away. When he saw her he stopped the engines entirely in order to see what the vessel was doing. He heard one blast on the "Gladiator's" siren, and answered with one blast. That meant that both ships should stear to starboard. If two blasts were given it meant they were going to port. He accordingly steered to starboard. He noticed that the cruiser was nearing him, and the collision soon occurred. He gave orders at once that the boats should be put out, and the last of the five was lowered within seventeen minutes.

In reply to a juryman, the captain said that if the rule of the road had been observed he did not think there would have been any collision. When the one blast was blown he had no other course open than to steer to starboard. If he had not done so he would have been infringing the rule of the road.

This concluded the evidence, and the coroner, in summing up, said he thought there was no need to go any further. The question for them was whether anything had been done which was criminal. In his opinion no criminal responsibility could be attached to any body. No officer appeared to have been unfit to discharge his work. Whatever was at issue was between the officers and the Admiralty on the one hand and the "St. Paul" and the Admiralty on the other.

The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased were either accidentally killed or drowned by the collision between his Majesty's ship "Gladiator" and the steamship "St. Paul." They also expressed their sympathy with the relatives of the victims.

THE "GALA" CUT IN TWO.

The disasters to the "Tiger" and the "Gadiator" have been quickly followed by the destruction of another British warship, the torpedo-destroyer "Gala" which was accidentally rammed by the scout "Attentive" while a night attack was being practised in the vicinity of Kentish Knock. The Admiralty's announcement of the accident was in the following terms :—

"The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to report that in a night attack by the Eastern Flotilla of Destroyers, the scout "Attentive" struck the destroyer "Gala" in the after part of the engine-room. Forepast sank shortly after accident; after part has since sunk. Both parts have been buoyed. Engineer-Lieut. Frank A. Fletcher, of "Gala," is missing; remainder of officers and crew saved. Position of accident, Outer Gabbard, north-west twelve miles."

The accident took place in the North Sea. The "Attentive" left Harwich harbour at 2-30 a. m. on Monday, April 27, accompanied by fifteen torpedo-boat destroyers, for the purpose of firing exercise and for midnight attack manœuvres. They formed the Nore Flotilla of the Home Fleet, and co-operating with them was the scout "Adventure." They arrived about fourteen miles north and twelve miles west of the Outer Gabbard, when the order was given to mask all lights. On the stroke of midnight the "Attentive" struck the "Gala" abaft the engine-room, and completely cut her in two.

Exactly how this happened has not yet been disclosed. It is stated, however, that the destroyers had found the "Adventure," and the "Gala" was manœuvring into position for an attack when the "Attentive," which had not been seen, cut the "Gala" into halves and then ran into the "Ribble" striking a glancing blow in line with the port bow twelve-pounder gun, making a hole above the water-line and damaging the pedestal of the gun. A collision mat was placed over a second hole about six feet from the bottom, and there was also some damage on the port bow near the stem.

The fore part of the "Gala" sank almost immediately, but the after part, with all the crew clinging to her, remained afloat. The seriousness of the situation was made known to the other vessels o the flotilla, and they immediately steamed round to rescue the crew of the "Gala" from their perilous position. Arrangements were quickly made to tow to shallow water the portion of the "Gala" which remained afloat. After about half an hour's towing shallow water seems to have been reached, and the crew were then rescued. It is stated that in this the "Ribble," damaged as she was, rendered valuable assistance. The men on the "Gala" behaved well, and were loudly praised by one who had had experience of two collisions before.

THE DAMAGED VESSELS.

The "Gala" is a twin-screw destroyer of 570 tons with indicated horse-power 7,500, and is attached to the Home Fleet at Portsmouth as tender to the "Blenheim". She was commanded by Lieut. Frank Powell.

The torpedo-boat destroyer "Ribble" is a vessel of 590 tons, attached to the Channel Fleet as tender to the cruiser "Sapphire". She is commanded by Lieut. George P. Leith.

The "Attentive" belongs to the "Scout" class, and is of 2,670 tons. She is attached to the Home Fleet and is commanded by Commodore Wilmot S. Nicholson.

BOILER EXPLOSION ON THE "BRITANNIA."

The news of a serious boiler explosion on board the battleship "Britannia" caused consternation on April 28 at Portsmouth, where great distress has been caused among the townspeople by the recent disasters which have followed so quickly one on the other. Early in the afternoon the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Admiral Sir A. D. Fanshawe received a message to the effect that an explosion had occurred in the engine-room of the "Britannia" while with the Channel Fleet. She was proceeding from Queensferry to Portland. It was soon afterwards ascertained that five men of engine-room ratings had been injured, and the names were posted at the main gate of Portsmouth Dockyard as follows :—

Seriously Injured.—William Edward Thain, ordinary seaman; official number, 234,798. William Thomas New, stoker, first class; 309,495. Thomas Benjamin Edmunds, stoker, first class; 302,807.

Severely Injured.—Francis Frederick Hill, stoker first class; 282,981.

Slightly Injured.—Benjamin Richard Ching, E. R. A., second class; 269,453.

It was later ascertained that the "Britannia" would arrive at Spithead before midnight, and Admiral Fanshawe gave orders that a hospital boat and the necessary doctors should be sent out to the 'Britannia' to remove the injured to Haslar Hospital early in the morning.

The "Britannia" arrived at Spithead about ten o'clock. The explosion happened when the vessel was running a full-speed trial, and the burst was in the top of the boiler. Two of the men injured (Thain and New) have succumbed at Haslar Hospital.

THE DR' LATE EDITH PECHEY-PHIPSON.

Dr. Edith Pechey-Phipson, M.D., Bern, L R C.P.I. died somewhat unexpectedly from a chronic malady at Folkestone on April 14th. It is now some thirty-eight years since she went to Edinburgh to join Miss Jex-Blake in the struggle then commencing for the medical education of women in that city. Miss Pechey proved herself not only a loyal comrade, but a most excellent student; she brought to the study of medicine quickness of perception and a genuine love of science, and won the first place in chemistry in a class of some three hundred students of both sexes. In 1877 she obtained the diploma of the licentiateship of the Royal College of physicians of Ireland, and the degree of M.D. from the University of Bern; afterwards she worked for some time under Mr. Lawson Tait in Birmingham, where she gained experience in abdominal surgery which afterwards stood her in good stead.

After practising for a short time in Leeds she was appointed Physician to the Kama Hospital in Bombay. The provision for medical aid for the women of India was then in its infancy, and much of its subsequent success is due to the admirable way in which she planned out the work; a dispensary was speedily opened and by the end of a week hundred patients were being seen daily. The opening of the hospital followed with as little delay as might be. Miss Pechey quickly established a creditable record in major surgery, organised the work of the hospital, and revolutionized the whole system of nursing. She was appointed a member of the Senate of Bombay University, an honour which so far has fallen to the lot of no other woman. Some years before this she had married Mr. Herbert Phipson, whose scientific tastes proved a bond of common interest. Jointly they founded a philanthrophic sanatorium in the Deccan, and pursued the study of many scientific and social questions.

From the first Dr. Pechey found the climate of Bombay very trying, aggravated as were its effects by hard work and heavy responsibility. After some ten years of arduous service she retired from her post with broken health, but on the outbreak of plague in 1896 she was among the first to take part in the house to house visitation. To the end of her life she retained her keenness of intellect and her interest in social and scientific questions.—The "British Medical Journal," April 25.

MR. JOHN LONG will shortly publish Mr. Cosmo Hamilton's new novel, "Keepers of the House." It is a novel of serious import impregnated with the intense glow of human passion. The desire of the head of a great historic house to perpetuate his name is the fulcrum by which the story lives and moves and has its being. There is tragedy and renunciation in it so supreme, conveyed in a literary atmosphere of such great power and beauty, that it is difficult to avoid exaggerated admiration. But "Keepers of the House," in the opinion of several competent critics, is a really great book.

THE KING'S RETURN.

His Majesty's Last Day in Christiania.

Christiania, May 1.

A remarkable figure at last night's reception at the Palace was Froken Tonning, wearing a Salvation Army uniform. This very able woman is at the head of the social work in Christiania, and has the rank of Brigadier in the "Army." She is also a member of the Town Council, and is highly esteemed for her businesslike qualities. The King was much interested. This is the first time a Salvationist has ever been to Court in uniform.

This morning the King, soon after ten o'clock, received an address from the British residents in Norway, and conferred orders on a number of officials and servants.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Knudsen, was offered the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order, but begged to be excused, as it was against his principles to wear any decoration, Norwegian or foreign.

Later the King and King Haakon drove to see Oscarshal, the summer palace on the shore of the fiord. There was a pretty incident on their return. Several small children threw bunches of blue anemones into the carriage but the smallest, a tiny girl, could not throw and held out her bunch tearfully. The King stopped the carriage, and to the child's immense delight, took the flowers from her with a kindly word of thanks.

Meanwhile the Queen and Queen Maud, with Princess Victoria, drove with Dr. Nansen to see his villa near the town. The house is filled with an interesting collection and charmingly decorated with the most famous pictures of the Norwegian school of painters.

The report that the King intended to visit St. Petersburg is, on the British Minister's authority, now declared to be unfounded.

The only disappointment in the visit, which in every other way has exceeded expectation, has been the small part played by Prince Olaf, who has spent his time much as usual playing in the park behind the Palace, busily digging in his little garden, sturdily trundling a wheelbarrow and kicking a football.

ACADEMY PROBLEM PICTURE.

Mr. John Collier's "Sentence of Death."

London, May 1.

A tall young man with thin pallid features is seated in a doctor's sanctum; on a table near him is an instrument for measuring the heat of the blood. In the young man's eyes there is a look of terrible fear—such fear as comes with the knowledge of approaching death. Opposite him sits a greyheaded physician. His face is grave, and he contemplates the young man with a look of deep compassion.

Such in a few words is the description of Mr. John Collier's latest "mystery" picture, which will be exhibited at the Royal Academy.

Mr. Collier has called his picture the "Sentence of Death." The doctor has just uttered his judgment; the young man has three months to live.

There is a strange romance surrounding the creation of this wonderful picture, and Mr. Collier told the history of its inception to a representative tonight.

"A TERRIBLE DISEASE"

"My picture represents a young man, about thirty years of age," said Mr. Collier. "He is in the act of having an interview with his medical man in the consulting room. The patient is suffering from a terrible disease—so terrible that the doctor has honestly revealed the truth to the young man. He has told him that, at the utmost, he will live no longer than three months. The disease, as I have said, is one we all dread; but I would rather not state what it actually is; I leave that to the imagination of those who view it.

"Some of those who have seen the picture think it is consumption, but they are wrong. My patient is not suffering from that awful malady. The idea of the picture is not my own; it emanated from the brain of an elderly workhouse inmate. He was a man well on in years; himself an invalid, and he thought would make a fine picture. It appealed to me, and, after a little correspondence, I discussed the matter with a medical friend of mine. The result was that the 'Sentence of Death' was commenced.

"The patient in my picture is a friend of mine, but I am happy to say he is quite healthy. I chose him as a model because his features seemed strangely appropriate to my subject."

FRENCH FORGERY CHARGE.

Great Haul of Bogus Bond Coupons.

London, May 1.

The man arrested at the request of the French Minister of Finance on a charge of being concerned in the forgery of French coupon bonds, was brought up this afternoon at Bow-street. His name is George Hill, his age fifty-nine, and he described himself as a civil engineer.

In support of the application for his extradition some important evidence was given of the discoveries made in Hill's room in the house in Albert-place, Gravesend, where he lived.

Detective-Inspector MacIntyre, of Scotland Yard, who received him into custody at Gravesend Police-station, explained that while he was proceeding to search a Gladstone bag taken from the address in Albert-place, in which he found five plain coppers plates, Hill remarked "I know what you want. It is waste of time looking at those—you will find what you want in this box."

The witness then examined a large cigar-box to which the prisoner pointed and found that it contained eight blocks for printing the backs of coupons three small packets of zinc type, and seven prepared zinc printing plates.

Afterwards Hill pointed to another box, which he said contained engraving tools, and added, "I think that is all you want."

Besides a quantity of tools, this box contained a plate for producing a water mark, 520 forged 600fr. coupons, 201 forged 300fr. coupons, and two genuine French bonds.

One of the bonds was partially burnt. Referring to them, Hill asked the officer to take care of them as they were genuine.

On this evidence the prisoner was remanded.

MR. H. W. ALLEN, the inventor of the Blondin mono-rail transport, has received permission to submit proposals for the transport of goods traffic on eight roads in the Madras Presidency.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

No Votes for Men.

Rome, April 29.

The congress of Italian women, which was opened last week by Queen Elena, is now hard at work, though interrupted now and then by scenes of the liveliest kind.

The most remarkable fact about the congress is the striking beauty and elegance of the great majority of the ladies. Their dresses are exquisite, and their hats are the very latest products of the Rue de la Paix.

It was quite expected that a number of the dresses worn at the congress—which deals with the education of girls and the choice of professions suitable for them—would be of the "reform" type, but not a single costume suggests the "rational dress of the future." It is more like a gathering of candidates for a beauty contest than a political and educational congress. Scores of ladies of the Italian nobility attended the sittings, and the impression given by the congress is one of refinement and loveliness.

STORMY SITTINGS.

The discussions, however, do not always proceed very smoothly, and stormy sittings are by no means the exception. At one of the sectional meetings today the question of religious education in public schools gave rise to a very violent debate.

In spite of vehement protests by clerical ladies, a series of lady orators successively declared that religion should be banished from the schools. The Liberal women applauded frantically. It was proposed to vote on the question. The men present said they wished to vote as well. The lady chairman flatly refused to grant them the privilege. Signor Sollini, a well known Socialist, tried to speak, but was prevented from doing so by the shrieks of the ladies.

The men climbed on their chairs and, throwing their admission tickets in the air, cried, "We want to vote." The beautiful Signora Montessori screamed back, "Why should we let the men vote here when they object to vote for women?" (Tremendous applause and cheers.)

The men then sang in chorus: "You are afraid of us!" The women laughed hysterically: everybody spoke at the same time and the uproar was terrific At the critical moment, fortunately, Countess Spaletti, the president of the congress, arrived on the scene, and said the question at issue would be discussed later during a general meeting. Thus a great battle was averted.

REACTION AND DISCONTENT.

Mr. Churchill's Admissions.

Mr. Churchill, in his opening speech at Dundee on May 1, said it would be foolish for the Government to suppose that they would not be confronted with elements of reaction and discontent. They would be blind to shut their eyes to the fact that the current had begun to run against them.

He did not attach much importance to by-elections except when he happened to be a candidate. They could not igaore the fact that the influence of money expended through half a dozen or a dozen unauthorised associations and the influence of a Press worked by millionaire proprietors constituted a formidable obstacle to the Liberal and democratic candidates.

He did not think Great Britain's fiscal policy perpect. He viewed the tax on tea and sugar with dislike. He did not suggest how they were going to take them off, but some day sugar and tea taxes would follow others into beneficial extinction.

They had freedom of trade to guard, freedom of land to win. It was to deal with such matters that they had invited him to Dundee.

LATEST WILLS.

Large Bequests for Charity.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Among the latest Wills are the following :—

Mr. John Charles Walker, Glenholme, Ingleston, Yorks, and Morton, near Retford; Notts, retired solicitor, formerly of Manchester: directed a comfortable home to be provided for all his horses and

THE LATE SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

Funeral Service in Westminster Abbey.

THE first part of the funeral of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman took place on April 27 at Westminster Abbey. The Prince of Wales came to London specially to represent the King, and M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, arrived in London to represent the French Government. From his Majesty to the humblest of his subjects every class of the community was represented in some way at the funeral. Great crowds lined the route of the the funeral procession. The Prince of Wales was attended by Lord Annaly and Capt. Viscount Crichton. Other members of the British royal family were also represented, as well as foreign Sovereigns. M. Irgens, Norwegian Charge d'Affaires in London, attended the service by special instruction to represent the King and Queen of Norway; Baron von Strumm represented the German Emperor, and the Danish Charge d'Affaires, was present on behalf of the King and Queen of Denmark. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were represented by Major Malcolm Murray, Controller of their English Household, Prince and Princess Christian by Lieut.-Col. Cecil Wray, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) by Capt. Probert, and Princess Henry of Battenberg by Col. Colborne.

The following was the order of the procession from 10 Downing Street to the Abbey shortly before noon :—

First carriage after the hearse.—Mrs. J. Morton P. Campbell, Mr. James Hugh Campbell, and Miss Elsie Campbell.

Second carriage.—Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Pearce Campbell.

Third carriage.—Mr. J. Morton P. Campbell, Sir Henry Peto, and Mr. M. F. Tweedie.

Fourth carriage.—Mr. William M'Oran Campbell and Mr. Allen Gilmour.

Fifth carriage.—Mr. Adair Campbell, Mr. Murray Bannerman, and Dr. R. W. Burnet.

Sixth carriage.—Mr. Vaughan Nash and Mr. Arthur Ponsonby.

The procession slowly moved to the gate of Dean's Yard, and entered the west cloister of Westminster Abbey, being there met by the Dean of Westminster, Archdeacon Wilberforce, the Abbey clergy, and the choir.

The coffin was brought in front of the altar, the pall-bearers being, on one side the Archbishop of Cantenbury, the Duke of Fife, the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and on the other Mr. John Morley, Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Walter Long, M. P., Mr. John Sinclair, M. P., and Mr. T. Burt, M. P. The service, a full choral one, was then proceeded with. At its conclusion the coffin was placed on the hearse, which, followed by a long procession of carriages, was driven to Euston Station, and the body was entrained for Scotland. The route of the procession was lined by large crowds of silently sympathetic spectators.

THE FUNERAL AT MEIGLE.

The funeral of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman took place in the churchyard of Meigle on April 28. The ceremony was of the simplest kind, and was eminently national in character. Both at Belmont Castle and at the graveside the severity of the Scottish Church worship prevailed, in contrast to the more sumptuous ritual of the funeral service in Westminster Abbey, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was given a Scottish burial according to his last desire.

There were many elements present which testified to national as well as personal mourning. Round about Meigle the evidences of grief at the loss of Sir Henry were manifold and sincere. In their own humble way the villagers tried to pay all the tribute they could to their great and beloved neighbour. In the dark hours of the morning they crowded round the wayside station as by lantern-light the coffin was removed to Belmont Castle. Every stage of the short and sad journey they accompanied with respectful attention, and again in the afternoon they mingled with the throng of mourners who came from far and near. There seemed to be an entire suspension of business in Strathmore. Meigle was indeed in mourning, and upon its little cross thoroughfares were gathered hundreds of spectators. Special trains and road vehicles of all descriptions brought the people from all quarters, and it was computed that over 2,000 mourners were congregated in and around the churchyard when the last act of all was performed.

At Belmont Castle the body rested in state till the hour of interment, which was two in the afternoon. The coffin lay upon a catafalque in the entrance hall, with the magnificent floral tributes sent from all quarters. In all there were some 400; those sent by the King and Queen, the German Emperor, the President of the French Republic, Princess Christain, and Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) were placed on the coffin together with the floral tributes of the near relatives. Tributes came also from the lowliest quarters, as well as from the most widely representative, and there were many from Liberal political associations; that of the Scottish Liberal Association took the shape of a cushion bearing the inscription in gold letters "In loving memory of our dear leader."

The funeral service was conducted in the reception hall of the Castle, which immediately adjoins the entrance hall, and here many were permitted to join the relatives and principal mourners. At a little table, spread with a white cloth and decorated with a few choice flowers, the parish minister, Mr. Hugh Climie, and his United Free Church neighbour, Mr. Maltman, conducted the service. Mr. Climie offered up prayer, in which reference was made to the late statesman's constant hope, his dutiful service to his fellows, and his abiding trust in God. After the Benediction the coffin was borne by the estate "employes" to the open funeral car in waiting at the entrance hall. The pall-bearers were :—The Lord Provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Dundee; the Provosts of Stirling and Dunfermline, Sir John Kinloch, and Mr. William Tasker, one of Sir Henry's tenants.

A distance of about a mile separates the Castle from the village, and along the route of the procession there were many spectators. Lord Aberdeen was unavoidably absent, having had to return to Ireland after the funeral service in Westminster Abbey, but his Excellency was represented by his son, Lord Haddo. Lord Elgin likewise was represented by his son, Lord Bruce, and the Lord Advocate by Mr. John Lamb, advocate. Among the mourners was the Solicitor General for Scotland. Places of honour were given the civil representatives and also to the leading members of the Liberal organisations of Scotland. The churchyard was densely crowded with spectators, every available corner being occupied, a passage for the bearers and the chief mourners being roped off. The crowd was so great that it was difficult for those more immediately concerned to come within earshot of the committal service. This, however, was very short, Mr. Climie reciting the collects in the Euchologion. The oaken coffin, bearing the simple inscription of name and dates of birth and death, was lowered into the grave, and with the Benediction the interment was ended. Flowers were also conspicuous at the grave itself. There is within the policies of Belmont a fine specimen of the spruce, much admired by Sir Henry in his life-time. Twigs from this tree, and also bay leaves, lined the grave, the evergreen being mingled with roses and bunches of violets—Lady Campbell-Bannerman's favourite flower—and white lilies.

TRIBUTES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

There was a large muster of members when the House of Commons reassembled after the Easter holidays on April 27. The Speaker took the chair at a quarter to three.

The Prime Minister, rising immediately after the completion of private business, said: Many of us have come here fresh from the service in Westminster Abbey, where, amid the monuments and memories of our great men, the nation took its last farewell of all that is mortal of the late Prime Minister. But there is no man whom I am addressing now whom does not feel that our tribute would be incomplete if this House, of which by seniority he was the father, and which for two years he led, were not to offer to his memory to-day some special mark of reverence and affection. I shall therefore propose that we lay aside for the day the urgent business that has brought us together, and that the House do adjourn until to-morrow.

There have been men who in the the cruel phrase of the ancient historian were universally judged to be fit for the highest place until they attained and held it, but our late Prime Minister belonged to the rarer class whose fitness for such a place until they attained and held it has never been recognised.

It is no secret that he himself had no ambition for leadership. But though he had too modest an estimate of himself, and still less desired to achieve first place in the State, it fell to him, after years of much storm and stress, by a title which no one disputes. (Cheers.) And he has filled it with and ever-growing recognition in all quarters of his unique qualifications. (Hear, hear.)

The more we knew of him, both followers and opponents, the more we became aware that on the moral as upon the intellectual side he had endowments rare in themselves, and still rarer in their combination. For example, he was singularly sensitive to human suffering and wrong-doing, delicate and even tender in his sympathies, always disposed to despise victories won in any sphere by mere brute force; almost a passionate lover of peace; and yet we have not seen in our times a man of greater courage—(cheers)—courage not of a defiant and aggressive type, but calm, patient, persistent, and indomitable. (Cheers.)

Let me recall another apparent contrast in his life. In politics, I think he may fairly be described as an idealist in his aim and an optimist by temperament. Great causes appealed to him, and he was not ashamed, even on the verge of his old age, to see visions and dream dreams. He had no misgivings as to the future of democracy. (Cheers) He had a single-minded and unquenchable faith in the unceasing progress and growing amity of mankind. None the less, in his daily work and in the choice of men, he showed not only that practical shrewdness which came to him from his Scottish ancestors, but also the detachment and insight of a cultured citizen of the world.

That which gave him the authority and affection which, taken together, no one among his contemporaries enjoyed in equal measure, was not one quality or any union of qualities; it was the man himself. (Cheers.) He never put himself forward, but no one had greater tenacity of purpose. He was the least cynical of mankind, but no one had a keener eye for the humours and ironies of the political situation. He was a strenuous and uncompromising fighter, a strong party man; but he harboured no resentment. (Cheers.) He was generous to a fault in his appreciation of the work of others, whether friends or foes. Het met both good and evil fortune with the same unclouded brow with the same unruffled temper, with the same unshakable confidence in the justness and righteousness of his cause. (Cheers).

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had hardly attained the highest place and made himself fully known when a domestic trouble, the saddest that can come to any of us, darkened his days and dealt what proved to be a fatal blow to his heart: but he never for a moment shirked his duty to the State. He laboured on under the strain of anxiety, under the sense of the loss that was ever fresh, always ready to respond to any public demand, and, as we knew him here, so, after he was stricken down in the midst of his work, a martyr if ever there was one to conscience and to duty, he continued to the end.

I can never forget the last time I was privileged to see him, almost on the eve of his resignation. His mind was clear, his interest in the affairs of the country and of this House was undimmed. His talk was still lit up by flashes of that homely and mellow wisdom which was peculiarly his own, and still more to be remembered was the serene patience, the untroubled equanimity, the quiet trust with which during those long days he was waiting for the end which he knew was soon to come.

He has gone to his last rest, and to-day in this House, of which he was the senior and most honoured member, we may call a truce to the strife of parties, while we remember together our common loss and pay our united homage to a gracious and treasured memory.

"How happy is he born and taught,
That serveth not another's will:
Whose armour is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill!
. . . . . .
This man is freed from servile bands,
Of hope to rise or fear to fall;
Lord of himself, tho' not of lands,
And having nothing, yet hath all."

With the recital of these lines of Sir Henry Wotton from "The Character of a Happy Life," Mr. Asquith sat down amid subdued applause, which was in fitting harmony with the solemnity of the occasion.

Following the Prime Minister came Mr. Akers Douglas, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Sir Alfred Thomas, and Mr. Henderson, who paid appropriate tributes on behalf of the Opposition, Ireland, Wales, and the Labour Party.

PROF. HARNACK AND ST. LUKE.

"Prof. Harnack's remarkable vindication of the Lukan authorship of the Third Gospel and the Acts has been followed by a further volume, in which he examines the second source common to St. Matthew and St. Luke," says the Rev. Cyril W. Emmet, in the "Expository Times." "The first source is, of course, the Gospel of St. Mark, in whatever form it may have been used by the two later Evangelists. Of this Harnack has nothing to say here; he confines his attention strictly to the matter common to the other two Gospels alone. His purpose is by a careful comparison of the two versions, as given in St. Matthew and St. Luke, to obtain a hypothetical reconstruction of 'Q,' the common source which it is generally agreed must in some form and in some sense lie behind both."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc. sell it.

MR. CHURCHILL AT DUNDEE.

Liberals Anxious at Wolverhampton.

London, May 2.

Mr. Churchill arrived in Dundee yesterday, and formally opened his campaign. He said that people had talked about his promises. He had made no promises that he was not authorised to make by those with whom he acted. He had made no political statement whether in regard to English education or Irish self-government which he did not stand by, and which he was not authorised to make.

After a tour in Wolverhampton yesterday the chief Conservative agent gives a very hopeful outlook for Tuesday's polling. Bad trade owing to foreign competition has had an effect on the views of the working-man. Roman Catholics are advised by their priests to vote for the Unionist.

Dundee, May 1.

There was a really large and on the whole, friendly crowd awaiting Mr. Churchill with a vociferous welcome. The reception scene, however, was not without its moments of anxiety and not without stirring incidents. Not only did it mark the opening of a new fight in the career of a fighting member of the Cabinet; it saw a strange and unexpected development of peacefulness and propriety on the part of Mrs. Pankhurst, militant suffragette.

A few minutes before the advertised time of the statesman's arrival, Miss Helen Fraser, renowned chieftainess of the Scottish Suffragettes, and Miss Mary Gawthorpe, of nimble wit and cutting repartee appeared on the platform, and by reason of their political eminence were at once admitted within the barrier. The frock-coated Liberal leaders closed their ranks and prepared for attack, but their hearts began to fail them when they saw reinforcements arrive to Miss Fraser and Miss Gawthorpe in the person of the terrible and relentless Mrs. Pankhurst with a force of Amazons. That something terrible was about to happen was quite clear. Though what it would be was uncertain.

The frock-coated Liberals retreated to the other end of the platform, and formed themselves, prepared for any eventuality, into a solid phalanx at the point indicated for Mr. Churchill's carriage to draw up.

LEAVING THE FIELD.

Then when the train was signalled and the situation was most threatening, Mrs. Pankhurst suddenly gathered her cohorts together, repassed the barrier, and left the field. It appeared that the suffragette forces had not come to the station to attack Mr. Churchill at all, but for the nobler purpose of offering a hearty welcome to their own cavalry leader, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who was expected to arrive by the same train.

Apparently it was thought by Mrs. Pankhurst that a counter-demonstration of welcome to her eloquent daughter would be more effective than any hostile manifestation against Mr. Churchill. However, just before the train came in. Mrs. Pankhurst received word that her daughter had arrived by an earlier train at the other station, and decided that in the circumstances there was no occasion for any activity. After Miss Christabel had arrived in the town without any public manifestation of joy, it would have been to attach undue importance to a Cabinet Minister to accord him any marks of hostility, so with a new-born sense of political decorum, the Suffragettes made a dignified exit through the waiting crowd.

Thus it was upon an entirely friendly platform that Mr. Churchill at length descended. He looked a little pale and apprehensive when he appeared at the door of the sleeping car, but he lit a formidable cigar with a confident air. It was a "Cabinet" cigar, the connoisseurs noted with satisfaction, and those who had followed his changing career through more than one of its phases observed, as a happy omen, that he had assumed once more the flat-topped felt hat that was his distinguishing mark and oriflamme of victory at Manchester in the great days of the General Election.

Having shaken hands with his leading supporters and spoken a few kindly words with a number of people presented to him, Mr. Churchill, with the Master of Elibank on one side and a grey Dundee elector on the other, walked down the platform looking a little anxious as to the reception awaiting him from the crowd blocking the prospect beyond the barrier.

But as soon as he came within sight a voice from the crowd sang out, "That's him with a square hat. Hooray!" and cheers rent the air. Mr. Churchill's confidence came back to him. He took off his hat with a graceful bow and an easy smile. The reception was all right, and he looked as though he felt that once more he was in a winning fight.

A CHANGE OF TACTICS.

The crowd outside the station was so thick that he had some difficulty in gaining this carriage. They were not all cheers that rang in his ears, there were boos and hisses, too, but they all sounded like cheers to him as, smiling serenely, he stood up in his carriage in response to the cries for a speech, and spoke a few unhesitating words. He said:

"Gentlemen of Dundee,—A great conflict is going on in our country between the forces of progress and reaction, between the forces of freedom and restriction, between private interest and public life. (Cheers.)

"The battle has now reached a critical stage—(a voice 'Manchester')—the fortunes of the fight being in the balance, and at this juncture Dundee has stepped forward into the forefront of the fighting line. (Great cheering.)

"What has she done it for?" (A voice: "To put you in.") "She has done it to strike a good below.

"If you are to strike a blow before the country, before the whole of this island in which we live, let it be a smashing blow." (Loud cheers.)

He drove off to his hotel and then did a very clever statesmanlike thing. There had been an impression in the town that immediately on his arrival he would jump into the thick of the fray dealing smashing blows at each of his three opponents, the Suffragettes, and the Conservatives. Indeed, in the expectation of something of the kind a number of men had taken up positions in the largest open space in the centre of the town. He was far too clever, for any such proceeding. He was careful to make it clear that it was not as a common candidate that he had arrived in the important commercial city of Dundee, out as a Minister of the Crown, responsible for the all-important Department of Trade.

During the morning he stayed, in his hotel in consultation with his chief supporters. Incidentally, it is said that he sounded a very loud reveille in the drowsy ears of the local Liberal organisation. When in the afternoon he did go out in his motor-car, it was not as an open-air orator outside factory gates or an insinuating candidate at workmen's doors, but as the powerful, beneficent President of the Board of Trade making personal investigations into conditions of trade and commerce in Dundee with a view to their improvement and benefit by the agency of the Department he controls.

That a great man had arrived in the town from whose goodwill great benefits to Dundee were to be expected was the first impression he was careful to create. His appearance as a candidate he postponed until the great public meeting in the evening.

CHARLES E. HANDS.

WOLVERHAMPTON HOPES.

Wolverhampton, May 1.

Mr. Percival Hughes, the chief Conservative agent, after a tour here to-day, goes to Shropshire with an easy mind. He says:

"I have been in every part of the divison, and find everything in the most encouraging condition. There is every prospect that we shall be able to add East Wolverhampton to our list of victories. The candidate has helped greatly by his direct manner of dealing with every question, which has strengthened very much the party workers. There is the utmost spirit of hopefulness in every direction."

Mr. Hughes added that the Unionist members are helping splendidly. The help from the House of Commons has been very considerable. Mr.F.R.Smith was to have stayed over the week-end, but he is recalled for the Licensing Bill division. Mr. Bonar Law, however, will be here.

The canvass has caused the Liberals great discomfort. The Unionists are jubilant. Their first convass suggests possibilities of a remarkable victory, and the second is still in progress. There has been a great turnover in opinion since the General Election. Chinese Labour was then the leading issue. Now a large majority of electors are urgently concerned to find labour for themselves. On this bright day men sat listlessly at their doors with nothing to do, and often very little to eat. Shabby little houses are falling to pieces; many are empty. The idle are often of the skilled artisan class, and very few look like "unemployables."

I saw two works being pulled down where a year or two ago hundreds of men were engaged. They are to be re-erected near the coast, were German iron can be landed at the door and the cost or land transportation saved.

ARTISANS' CHANGING VIEWS.

The object lesson in Free Trade to the hard-working artisans is changing their political views very fast. One man told me to-day that he had voted for Sir Henry Fowler, but on Tuesday he will vote for Mr. Amery, and take twenty-five converts with him. In Willenhall to-day there are as many portraits of Mr. Amery in the windows as of Mr. Thorne. In 1906 Willenhall, the birth place and home of Sir Henry Fowler, would not give Mr. Amery a hearing.

Mr. Thorne has widened the breach between him and the Roman Catholics by refusing to-day to answer the questions of a deputation. He handed them the following statement :—

In regard to Education I am in full accord with the position stated by Mr. Churchill, which statement was made by him after consultation with the Prime Minister.

Mr. Amery, on the other hand, said to them :

I stand for the maintenance of the educational system as at present established, and shall, if elected, oppose any attempt to impose any disadvantage, financial or otherwise, upon Catholic schools. I shall certainly oppose any legislative measure which would attempt to force non-Catholic teachers upon Catholic schools.

The Catholics have approached the Bishop of the diocese to make their position clear, and the following official statement is issued to-night.

(1) That Mr. Amery is perfectly fair and just to Catholics, and quite satisfactory to the Bishop, the local clergy, and the Catholic body generally.

(2) Mr. Thorne's attitude is ambiguous, and he refuses to define it clearly, sheltering himself behind the statements of Mr. Winston Churchill, made in a recent contest at Manchester. Mr. Thorne has appealed to Manchester. Give him Catholic Manchester's reply and reject him.

CATHOLIC DECLARATION.

The Catholic Federation of Manchester telegraphed :—

"Mr. Churchill's position on education absolutely untenable. Lost him his election. Premier's declaration in the Commons yesterday precludes any Catholic voting for his party.—Canon Richardson, president of the Catholic Federation of Salford."

The Bishop of the Diocese (Birmingham) has written :—

"The one paramount duty of the Catholic electors at the present moment is to safeguard our Caholic schools, the existence of which is seriously imperilled by the Government. Of the two candidates Mr. Amery is the only one whose pledges can be relied upon in defence of our schools. I am convinced that it is the plain duty of all the Catholic electors of the district to support Mr. Amery with their votes."

"An Appeal"—"We call upon all loyal Catholics to vote for Mr. Amery"—is signed by all the priests in the diocese except Father Darmody, who is acting more or less as a Radical agent. He will have to face the duty of reading the Bishop's letter in his church on Sunday.

Mr. Thorne has pointed out that where lock-makers cannot get work they can go into the cycle trade. Unfortunately a man cannot change his trade as easily as all that. At to-day's meeting of the Wolverhampton Distress Committee the investigating officer reported that 307 are on the register seeking relief, as compared with 185 last year. The reasons given by these men for these applications are: Slack trade, works finished or closed, removal of works, failure of employer, and the introduction of machinery.

Mr. Amery was assailed last night at Portóbello and refused a hearing. This afternoon a prominent Liberal persistently interrupted Mr. Lygon at Willenhall, where he was speaking for the Unionist.

A curious scene took place when Mr. Norman Chamberlain, a nephew of Mr. Chamberlain, was appealed to to decide a squabble as to whether his uncle ever proposed a tax on corn. This Mr. Norman Chamberlain denied at once.

A NOVEL FIRE ESCAPE.

A POWERFUL motor-propelled Turntable fire ladder has just been supplied to the Shanghai Fire Brigade by Messrs Merryweather & Sons, of London, and enjoys the distinction of being the first British-built machine of its kind. It is absolutely unique in that the propelling motor is also employed for raising the ladders from the horizontal to the vertical position and then extending them, the full height of 80 feet being attained in less than one minute. After extension, by means of the turntable the ladders can be slewed round on the carriage until the desired position is secured. The machine is driven by a 40 b. p. petrol motor, and can attain a speed of 30 miles an hour on the level, whilst gradients as steep as 1 in 6 can be readily negotiated. With its advantages for prompt turnout and rapid travelling, the tremendous range which the ladders can command and the ease with which it can be manipulated in confined spaces, this escape should undoubtedly prove a most serviceable addition to the Shanghai fire equipment, which already includes a motor steam fire engine and a combined motor chemical fire engine and escape, supplied by the same makers.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brust, produces a pleasent rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardenshese gums, prevents tarbar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet disc very of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY—April, 27.

Royal Naval Reserve—Probationary Sub-Lieut George French Harford Lloyd has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant, dated Jan. 1.

ADMIRALTY—April, 25.

With reference to the notice which appeared in the "London Gazette" of the 3rd April, 1908, the date of the promotion of Lieutenant Claud Lacey Yea Dering to that rank should be the 31st December, 1907, and not as therein stated.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908—Engineer Commander Alfred Daniel Watson has been placed on the Retired List at his own request with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain. Dated 1st April, 1908.

Sub-Lieutenant Eric Reid Corson has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th April, 1908.

Clerk John Frederick Stephens has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 2nd March, 1908.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Cecil Gavegan has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant: Dated 1st October, 1907.

Midshipman George Henry Sowden to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 21st April, 1908.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Grey Aston, C B to be Supernumerary to the Establishment whilst holding the appointment of temporary Brigadier General, General Staff, South Africa.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Pole Brittan to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Vice Aston, supernumerary.

Captain and Brevet Major Gerald Noel Anstice Harris to be Major, vice Brittan, promoted. Dated 4th April, 1908.

Admiralty, 28th April,

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1900—Engineer Sub-Lieutenant Albert Ernest Hurst has been placed on the Retired List of his rank. Dated 14th January, 1908.

Clerk Gerald Alexander Victor Nepean Thomas has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 11th April, 1908.

WAR OFFICE 1ST MAY.

5th Royal Irish Lancers.

Major-General Henry Jenner Scobell, CB, to be Colonel, vice Major-General Thomas Arthur Cooke, CVO, transferred to the 17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers. Dated 7th April, 1908.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers.

Major-General Thomas Arthur Cooke, CVO, from the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Drury Curzon Drury-Lowe, GCB deceased. Dated 7th April, 1908.

WAR OFFICE WHITEHALL, 1ST MAY.

Commands and Staff,

Major Charles M Ryan, DSO, The Army Service Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant-Director at Head-Quarters, vice Major A Phelps The Army Service Corps. Dated 20th April, 1908.

Major The Honourable Maxwell R C Ward, Royal Artillery, to be an Instructor in Gunnery, 1st Class, vice Captain R W Castle. Dated 22nd April 1908.

Captain Charles Fitz G H Trueman, The Manchester Regiment, to be a Superintendent of Gymnasia, vice Lieutenant J R Simson, The Highland Light Infantry. Dated 23rd April, 1908.

Captain William E M Tyndall, DSO, The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, to be a Brigade Major, vice Captian G Meynell, The King's Shropshire. Light Infantry. Dated 19th April 1908.

Establishments.

School of Gunnery, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry L Gardiner, Royal Artillery, to be a Chief Instructor, vice Brevet Colonel R M B F Kelly, DSO, Royal Artillery. Dated 22nd April, 1908.

School of Military Engineering, Lieutenant Thomas N Dunman, Royal Engineers, to be an Assistant Instructor, vice Captain G F Evans. Dated 14th April, 1908.

Inspection and Experimental Staff, Lieutenant Sydney C Peck, Royal Artillery, to be an Assistant Proof and Experimental Officer, vice Lieutenant C E Vines. Dated 13th April, 1908.

Infantry.

The East Lancashire Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—

Alec St L. Goldie, vice Brevet Major G H Lawrence, promoted. Dated 18th March, 1908.

Philip O E D'Esterre, vice E C Da Costa, seconded. Dated 1st April, 1908.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, The surname of Lieute-Francis H B Rathnorne is as now described and not as stated in the "Gazette" of 24th April, 1908.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—MAY 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major CCS Barry, IMS, B	Mr E C Prinsep, B
Mr D C Baillie, B Cov	Mr C Stead, B
Mr F S Tabor, B Cov	Mr C G Barnett, B
Mr T B Copeland, B Cov	Mr E J W Bellairs, B
Mr L H Saunders, B Cov	Mr P J Hammill, B
Mr C H Bompas, B Cov	Mr J Semple, B
Mr J A L Swan, B Cov	Mr W A Coventry, B
Mr R V Russell, B Cov	Mr C F S Mesares, B
Mr D C Johnstone, B Cov	Mr T T Pocock, B
Mr W F Martin, B	Mr J B V B Bromage, B
Mr G F Barlow, B	Mr K Hewlett, B
Mr G S E Rice, B	Mr C C Watson, B
Mr R E Carter, B	Mr F W Townsend, B
Mr F W M Scott, B	Mr J K Sparrow, B
Mr G Welch, B	Mr H P Tarleton, B
Mr J Wilcocks, B	Mr J S Hewett, B
Mr J D Fletey, B	Mr L B Goad, B
Mr W A Knyvett, B	Mr A Butterworth, M
Mr B H Burton, B	Mr H T Reilly, M
Mr H Christie B	Mr P P Sweeting, M
Mr W C Davie, B	Mr G M Ryan, Bo.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major A L Duke, I M S, B, study leave from 15-10-07 to 27-3-08	Capt P O N Mell, IMS, B, study leave from 1-10-07 to 31-3 08
Major D T Lane, IMS, B, study leave from 1-12-07 to 29-2-08	Mr R A Burns, B, 3 mo M C
Capt W Lethbridge, IMS, 4 mo M C	Mr H J Newson, B, 6 mo M C
Mr W Macdonald, B, 1 year's forl	Mr M G Sykes, M Cov, 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15, rue de l'Universite, Paris.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 1ER MAI 1908.

I. La Prusse Et La France Au Commencement De 1870, par M Emile Ollivier, de l'Academie francaise.

II. Aloyse Valeren, deuxieme partie, par M Edouard Rod.

III. La Duchesse De Bourgogne Et L'Alliance Savoyarde—Epilogue De L'Alliance Savoyarde par M le comte d'Haussonville, de l'Academie francaise.

IV. Conspirateurs Et Gens De Police—Laventure Du Colonel Fournier Et La Mysterieuse Affaire Donnadieu (1802), deuxieme partie, par M. Gilbert Augustin Thierry.

V. La Crise Balkanique.—Chemins De Fer Et Reformes, aveg une carte, par M. Rene Pinon.

VI. M. Asquith, Le Nouveau Chef Du Cabinet Anglais, par M. Augustin Filon.

VII. La protection Morale Et Legale De L'Enfant En France Et A L'etranger, par M. G. Bonet-Maury.

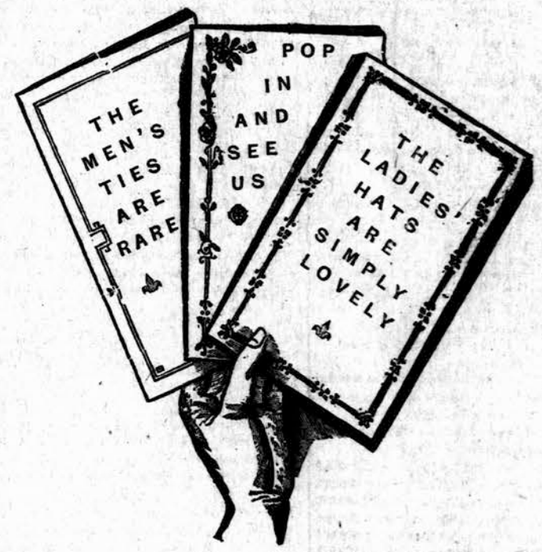
VIII. Chronique De La Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise.

IX. Bulletin Bibliographique.

FIFTY-SIX Japanese business men, belonging to all branches of commerce and industry, landed at Liverpool to begin a tour of investigation into European trade methods. From London the party will go to Paris, Cologne, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, returning to Japan by way of Vladivostock.

WE ARE ALWAYS BUSY

But you are always willing in your spare moments to read our advertisements, for they are interesting, money-saving and catchy—



TO TRAVELLERS.

If you are going Home or to the Hills, then it follows, you must get your requirements from us, for we give you rare good value and rippin good goods—

We can give you
DECK CHAIRS
WARM RUGS
SUN TOPEES
DECK SHOES
cheaper than any one else in this part of the world.

TO YOUR NOTICE

THE "FIBRE" DEEP IMPERIAL.

Made exactly as per above, but much deeper, in the following sizes :—

Length :	30	33	36	Inches.
Width :	18¾	20½	21	"
Depth :	18¾	20½	21	"

GOOD VALUE

Price, Rs. 59-0 62-0 69-8 each.

RESULTS OF PARRY, SMITH & CO'S LIMERICK COMPETITION.

1st Prize, Valued at Rs. 200.

Parry, Smith's is a firm that is known,
As a firm that's remarkably grown,
They give you good value and everything nice
And only ask you the smallest of price,
So visit their sale that's now in full swing
Plank your money merrilly, for here's a really good thing.

MR. ROBERT COX,
21, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

2nd Prize, Valued at Rs. 100.

Parry, Smith's is a firm that is known,
As a firm that's remarkably grown,
They give you good value and everything nice
And only ask you the smallest of price,
So visit their sale that's now in full swing
You can't Parry the Bargains for Smith's are the thing.

MR. G. R. DUXBURY,
Nasik.

3rd Prize, Valued at Rs. 50.

Parry, Smith's is a firm that is known,
As a firm that's remarkably grown,
They give you good value and everything nice
And only ask you the smallest of price,
So visit their sale that's now in full swing
Why, it's Astounding.

MR. FRASER,
Hoti, Nardan, N.-W. F. P. India.

PARRY SMITH & Co.,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 14.] [BOMBAY, MAY 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	36 7/16		3/16
3 do. Rentes	90 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99 1/4		3/16
2½ do. Govt Securities	63 1/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	24 1/4	1/8	
Do. do. 3 months' hence	24 1/4	1/8	
Do. in New York	52 5/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25 11 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·41		1
Do. do. do. New York	4·37 1/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	Mar 19
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 1/8	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 3/8	1/4	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 1/2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 11-16d.—1-32
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

Mails:—

The Bombay Mails of 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

Closing tone of Silver :—Dull.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£37,000,000	Dec. £ 500,000
Public Deposits	...£ 9,400,000	Inc. £ 400,000
Other Deposits	...£ 43,400,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Government Securities	£ 14,600,000	Inc. £ 300,000
Other Securities	...£ 29,000,000	Dec. £ 700,000
Notes and Gold	...£ 27,080,000	Dec. £ 200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	Active and advancing.
Futures	...Unsettled.
East Indian	...Firm.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	...20,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	2,500
Imports	...36,000
Mid-Americans ...	...6·09+26
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	...7 1-2+1-8

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.
5·59	5·57	5·55	5·39	5·21
+16	+16	+17	+16	+13
Oct-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**		**Jan.-Feb.**
5·08	5·04	5·02		5·00
+11	+11	+11		+10

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000	Bales.
Do. do. last year	10,500	"
Exports to Great Britain	2,900	"
Do. to Continent	7,000	"

Spot Cotton—11·10 unchanged.

Futures—Month of July 9·48—23 } Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to longs unloading.

Do. do. Oct. 8·98—08 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11+½
Futures—Month of July 10·43+03
Do. do. October 9·13—02
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 5 19/32
F. G. Broach	d. 5 5/32
Good Broach	d. 5
Fine Bhownagger	d. 4 30/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 29/32
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 28/32
Fine Oomras	d. 5
F. G. Oomras	d. 4 29/32
Good Oomras	d. 4 28/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 4 31/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 5
Fine Bengals	d. 4
F. G. Bengals	d. 3 31/32
Good Bengals	d. 3 30/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 30/32
Good Khandeish	d. 4 27/32
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 26/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—38 7-8—May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 56+ May-June—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 51 7-8 May-June—Havre—Done—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¾ unchanged.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 3½d.—Done.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£ 71 0 0
Yellow Metal	d. 6 7/16

Tin plates :—

I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool .....

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 5 0 0

Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool £ 12 5 0

Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India £ 5 13 9

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
17 Boxes Gold Bullions	11,67,360	London	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	do	Yokohama Bank
1 Bundle Rupees	1,457	Muscat	M. Mackenzie & Co.
1 Bundle Sovs	135	Verawal	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [15TH MAY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Bombay ..... 8 per cent. „ 16th April.
Bank of Madras ..... 9 per cent. „ 11th Feb.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

There has been no change in rates to-day and very little business passing. The selling rates have been general at 1s. 3 27-32 T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8 in demand, there being a small enquiry for the latter for mail requirements. Bills are very scarce but Banks will not buy under 1s. 4 1-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—1s. 4 5/32d.	
Do 3 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight	131
Yokohama—30 days' sight	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	185

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 95 13/16 for cash and 95 7/8 for the settlement. Business has been on a small scale with probably sellers predominating and quotations close 1/16 down both for ready and forward. Calcutta Market opened to-day at 95 3/4 ready and 95 7/8 forward, which is also 1/16 lower than their previous quotations. We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-11
1st Settlement	„ 95-13

Bullion :—

On Thursday Bar silver in London advanced 1-8 both for ready and forward delivery, the quotations being 24 1-4 in both positions. New York was up 1-4 at 52 5-8. Locally the market has been weak, the Bazaar dealers being chiefly sellers, the market closing as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Bnty—Ready	63	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	62	14	0
Ditto 2nd do.	62	4	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

Liabilities—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	12,94,000
Other Deposits	.....	2,95,000
Sundries	87,000	.....
Assets—		
Government Securities	.....	5,03,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	36,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	9,44,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	7,38,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	6,65,000
Bullion	.....	33,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	39,000
Sundries	44,008	.....
Cash	.....	64,000

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 10 lakhs only 50 lakh was allotted at 1/3, 29/32 and 20 lakhs extras at the same rate after the sales. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 80 lakhs, and for next week 10 lakhs is advertised to be offered.

The mail of the 1st May brings £210,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 1,50,000
Bombay	„ 40,000
Madras	„ 5,80,000
Total	Rs. 7,50,000

The mail of the 8th May brings £320,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. nil.
Bombay	„ 20,000
Madras	„ 70,000
Total	Rs. 90,000

The mail of the 15th May brings £20,000 silver and £100,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. nil.
Bombay	„ 20,000
Madras	„ 60,000
Total	Rs. 80,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year
Khandeish	400	109,039	215,577
Central India	555	57,425	101,815
Barsee and Nugger	2,122	102,388	191,635
Berars	1,242	307,822	448,440
Central Provinces	1,145	236,207	300,766
Total Oomras	5,864	866,872	1,359,233
Dholleras	6,981	98,710	210,385
Broach	8,372	170,009	252,524
Compta and Dharwar	9,458	92,869	74,758
Westerns	1,056	9,025	8,510
Bengals, N.-W. P.	854	313,039	475,027
Bengals, Rajputana	843	28,415	98,199
Sind	49	38,258	12,705
Persian	102	1,416	2,681
American	1,550	39,733	17,374
Egyptian	184	4,739	1,158
Other Sorts	...	658	797
Totals	35,114	1,651,748	2,430,750

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08.	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	35,114	72,389	—37,275
Receipts from 1st Oct to 14th May	1,651,748	2,480,750	—819,002
Shipments for the week—Europe	20,022	40,935	—20,913
China	9,819	13,108	—3,288
Japan			
Coast Ports			
Total	29,840	54,041	—24,201
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 14th May. Europe	470,550	844,003	—373,453
China	19,424	34,464	15,040
Japan	245,517	472,702	—227,185
Coast Ports	26,235	40,821	—14,286
Total	761,826	1,391,790	—629,964
Afloat in Harbour—Europe	10,204	17,639	—7,435
China			
Japan	1,950	9,445	—7,495
Coast Ports			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 13th April 1908.—3,707 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 29th Feb 1908 —14,398 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907	373,000 bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 14th May 08	1,651,748 „
	2,039,748 „
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 14th May 1908	761,926 „
	1,277,822 „
Afloat	10,154 „
	1,285,763 „
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	700,500 „
Stock in all hands on 15th May 1908	585,263 „

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

On the week, the Home markets show a sharp rise in Spot and near Futures, while more distant months have advanced slowly in sympathy with the upward tendency of near deliveries. The rise is no doubt due to the corner formed in New York for July, and it now remains to be seen whether its supporters will maintain the corner, or will take a favourable opportunity of unloading. Should the latter course be adopted, we may see a collapse at any time. In the meanwhile the advance is steady and almost continuous, and this too in spite of favourable weather reports. Spot sales in Liverpool have continued large, and at the moment things point to an even higher level of values.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shewn by the telegrams, received here last Friday and to-day :—

Liverpool—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	5·51	6·09	+·58
Futures, May-June.	5·10	5·59	+·49
Do. Dec-Jan.	4·74	5·02	+·28
New York—			
Spot	10·35	11·10	+·75
Futures, July	9·10	9·43	+·33
Do. Oct.	8·93	8·98	+·05
New Orleans—			
Spot	10 3/8	11	+5/8
Futures, July	9·80	10·43	+·63
Do. Oct.	9·05	9·13	+·08

During the week under review our market has fluctuated almost daily, but the tendency has been upwards and rates have advanced to Rs. 3 to Rs. 5, all round. There has been little business doing as prices here are high, and there is little or no enquiry from the Continent and Japan. In the bazaar, speculative business is practically at a standstill owing to the uncertainty as to the future of the market, and on the whole the week has been a dull one, notwithstanding the advance. Business in contracts has again been chiefly confined to Fine M. G. Bengals for this month's delivery and a few settlements of May contracts in other descriptions. The market closes quiet, as under, prices being somewhat irregular.

In ready cotton the demand has been spasmodic, and though at times a moderate business has been done, holders' ideas are in the main too high to admit of free buying, and generally the off-take has been small. Exporters have bought much the same styles as last week, viz., Bengals, high-class and stapled Oomras, and a few parcels of other descriptions; while mills have been picking up cheap lots when procurable, and dividing their attentions indiscriminately. On the whole, the demand has been disappointing.

Receipts have again been on a fair scale, but the total to date shows a falling off of 819,000 bales as compared with last year.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	290/1	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	212/13	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	288/9	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	201	
Fine M. G. Amraoti	200	
Fine M. G. Muttia	196	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	193	
Fine M. G. Khandeish	197	
Fine M. G. Bengals	184/5	
Good Bagalkot Bijapur	201	
Good Westerns	203	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	230	
NEW CROP.	Rs.	Delivery.
Good M. G. Broach	240/1	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	206	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	196	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals	191	„ „
F. G. H. G. Bengals	180	„ „

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	12,000 bales
Total Imports	5,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·58	5·56	5·53	5·37	5·19
—01	—01	—02	—02	—02
O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
5·06	5·02	5·00	4·98	
—02	—02	—02	—02	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	29,399 cwts.
Linseed	47,513 „
Rapeseed	56,081 „
Gingellyseed	7,204 „
Poppyseed	63,741 „
Groundnuts	3,768 „
Castorseed	22,556 „
Rice	121,012 „
Myrabollams	35,847 „
Cottonseed	111,493 „
Mowraseed	555 „
Gram	9,998 „
Jowar	3,426 „
Maize	137 „

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

At the beginning of the week the market was easier and prices gave way further, but later on owing to an improvement in the demand, rates became steadier and we close in a quiet but steady market at the following quotations :—

Ready	Rs.	8 6 0	B. T.
May	„	8 11 0	B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market has ruled quiet but steady throughout the week with a small business passing and rates are practically unchanged. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore Ready	Rs.	9 2 0	B. T.
„ Delhi May	„	9 9 6	B. T.
Yellow Gujerat Ready	„	10 3 0	B. T.
„ Cawnpore „	„	9 15 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market has been steady during the week with a moderate enquiry, and prices close as under :

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	54 8 0	
Muggy	„	53 4 0	
Yellow Hingunghat	„	57 0 0	
„ Secunderabad	„	55 8 0	

Poppyseed :—

The market has been quiet but steady and prices which, during the early part of the week showed signs of giving way, are again steady as under :—

Ready Rs. 10 7 0 B. T.

Castorseed :—

There has been little doing in this market and prices are rather easier. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 29 0 0

Cottonseed :—

A fair business has been done at and about Rs. 25-8-0 at which rate we close.

Mowraseed :—

Stock are practically exhausted. The nominal rate for June-July is Rs. 5-13-0 R. T., but there is nothing doing.

Groundnuts—

The season is over and there are no stocks.

Wheat :—

The market has been firm and white Delhi May delivery has been quoted between Rs. 6-5-6 and Rs. 6-6-0 R. T., throughout the week.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is steady with a moderate business passing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market has been dull and from Delhi and Cawnpore also reports are dull. Stocks are very heavy and all hopes of an improvement are now centered in the coming monsoon.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is dull and there is nothing of importance to report.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—We have no change to report in this market.

DHOOTIES.—The market is dull, and very little business has been done.

METALS.

COPPER.—The Home market continues steady; but prices here have run down owing to large arrivals and increased stocks. The off-take from the Bazaar is pretty fair.

YELLOW METAL.—Also continues steady at Home; but Rupee Prices here for this metal have gone down considerably owing chiefly to large stocks.

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Burmah Bulk loose Swan Brand	Rs. 2 14 0 per unit.
„ new tins „	Rs. 3 8 0 per pair.
Russian Bulk R. Sun Brand	Rs. 3 6 0 per unit.
„ new tins R. Sun „	Rs. 4 0 0 per pair.
Anchor cases	Rs. 4 8 0 per pair.

SHARES.

The market is steady and improving and rates have advanced more or less during this week. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,402 1-2. Bank of India shares have remained at and about Rs. 63, and Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 52. In Mill Companies, Alliance Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 180. Berar Manufacturing Co.'s shares have improved to Rs. 220. Century's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,850. Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., shares have improved to Rs. 1,065, New City of Bombay to Rs. 655. Currimbhai's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,030. Central India's have changed hands at Rs. 1,770. Crescent's have ruled at and about Rs. 96 1-4. David's have improved to Rs. 362 1-2. Empress are quiet at Rs. 330. Framji Petit's are steady at Rs. 1,340, Howard and Bullough have been put through at Rs. 500. Indian Manufacturing Co. shares are at Rs. 670. Jamshed's are unchanged at Rs. 172 1-2. Kohinoor's have advanced to Rs. 730, and Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,460. Morarji Goculdas' are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 2,870 X. D. New Great Eastern are quiet at Rs. 195. Phœnix have changed hands at Rs. 101 1/4. Southern Maratha's at Rs. 197 1/2. Standard's have advanced to Rs. 1,140 X.D. Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,360. In miscellaneous companies Badham Pile's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 133. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy. Ld. Preference shares are steady at Rs. 158 and Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 153. Bombay Flour Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 945. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 267 1-2, and a good lot of Ordinary shares of this Company is reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 290. Delhi Flour's are quiet at Rs. 153. Marck's have changed hands at Rs. 130. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co's, shares are at Rs. 462 1-2. Shivrajpur Syndicate shares are steady at Rs. 40 (with C. shares at par), and simple C. shares are steady at Rs. 10 premium per share. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ld. lots of 10 ordinary and one deferred shares have declined to Rs. 104 discount per share. Treacher's have improved to Rs. 625. Press shares are steady. Mofussil's at Rs. 620; Indian Cotton at Rs. 125; Munmar at Rs. 272½ and Bombay Cotton at Rs. 92½. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley are quiet at Rs. 425. Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 560, and Amritsar (Patty's at Rs. 114. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

	Rs.
4 per cent. Port Trust (due 1968)	99-14-0
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust (due 1967)	99-8-0
4 per cent. Municipal (due 1946)	99-8-0
5 per cent. „ (due 1933)	115-0-0
5 per cent. „ (due 1925)	113-0-0

Latest quotations received on 15th May from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchisons	84½
Eries	21½
Unions	146½
Southern Pref. (American)	47½
Canadian Pacific Railway	164½
Grand Trunk 1st Pref	105
Buenos Great Southern Ordy	12¾
Burma Railway	107
Nizam's State Railway	112½
South Indian Railway (1910)	104+
Southern Punjab Railway	120
Brighton A (Berthas)	86
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	41½
Great Western (Ord.)	119
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.)	212+
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (15s. paid)	3
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	10
Barnagore Jute Factory	3½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10½
British Electric Traction Preference	3¼
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	4½
Calcutta Electric Supply	6⅝
Calcutta Trams	6+
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£2-5-3
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series	90
Chartered of S. Africa	1s. 9d.
Consolidated Goldfields	3⅛
East Rands	3⅜
Rand Mines	2½
Tanganyikas	2½
Mysore Gold	4⅛
Champion Reefs	5s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)	2s. 6d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	6s. 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1+
Hyderabad (Deccan)	2½
Nundydroog	24s.
Anaconda Copper	8½
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	63½
Johannesburg Consolidated	15s. 6d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation	7⅛
Oroya Brownhill	12s. 6d.
Withwatersrand Deep	3⅛
New Kleinfontein	2
Great Boulder Proprietary	26s. 6d.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	500	12 p. c.	1,402½
Bank of India	100	50	5 „	63
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,465
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1¼ „	65 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 „	230
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£32
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
	£25	£12·10	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75+ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd. 560
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	114
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 „	425
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd. 103

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon.*' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness.	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

REDUCE YOUR TROUBLES!

INCREASE YOUR PLEASURE!!
BY CARRYING
THE "STEPNEY" SPARE WHEEL.
FITS ANY WHEEL,
EASILY CARRIED,
INSTANTANEOUSLY FIXED.
NO MORE DELAYS
BY THE ROADSIDE
—FOR PUNCTURES—
HALF A MINUTE
And a further Journey of
1,000 MILES assured.

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THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA,
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A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. since 1823.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co. [illegible] PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEM [illegible] &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

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All Wine Merchants.

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S. ROSE & Co.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS

A NEW SERIES OF
ARTICLES,
BY
HOME GORDON
(author of "Cricket Form at a Glance," contributor of Cricket Articles to Badminton Library, &c.)
Now appearing in the
Bombay Gazette.

The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. G. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Joens,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the
BOMBAY GAZETTE,
of May 8th.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 1.

THE ASCENT.

Looking back now upon the career of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman since his accession to the Premiership, one is reminded of a saying of Disraeli's. "What is the most desirable life?" the twelfth Duke of Somerset asked the embryo Premier. "A continued grand procession from manhood to the tomb," answered the young man, who had not yet entered Parliament. Sir Henry's procession to the tomb had already begun when the King summoned him to form a Ministry. He might have said as Disraeli said: "It comes too late," words which Robert Lowe also used when he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer. Yet it is better that culminating honours should come late in life; that there shall not remain too weary a waiting after greatness has been resigned, when the man who has been paramount becomes again a no body.

THE DESCENT.

Of two men who have been foremost in the affairs of the world the papers never now contain a mention. President Cleveland and President Loubet have stepped down from their pedestals, and for all the notice the world takes of them they might never have led their respective nations. President Roosevelt will lay down his office in the prime of life, and not all his strenuousness will then suffice to maintain for him a position of importance in the United States. The man who has ruled in great affairs would if he had his wish not long servive his power. He would not, perhaps, have his case as was that of Palmerston, who died in harness, yet was not so much as mentioned in the Speech from the Throne when Parliament directly afterwards reassembled. On the other hand, he would dread the fate of Lord Melbourne. One who "truly and unutterably loved him" found him, when his day of power was gone, sitting in the deepest dejection. "I am glad," he said, "that you are come. I have sat here watching that timepiece, and heard it strike four times without seeing the face of a human being, and had it struck the fifth I feel that I could not have borne it." That is the experience which all men must fear who have once held, but no longer retain, high office.

WITH FLEETING BREATH.

The death-bed of the ex-Premier did not contribute to the store of "last words" treasured by the curious. Half of them are apocryphal. Pitt cried out, not as the records have it as to the state of his country, but for a pork-pie; and Napoleon III. uttered neither lamentation nor prophecy, but desired to know if one standing at his side had been at Sedan. The failing lips of the great are expected to frame some pious or patriotic aphorism, and if they fail, then phrases are coined for them. "Death-bed avowals and moralising," said Disraeli, when his own end was in sight, "are a legacy counted upon by the English public." He did not contribute to the collection, but one phrase escaped him which his lastest biographer will probably examine with curiosity. "I have suffered much," he sighed; "had I been a Nihilist, I should have confessed all." What lay behind those words no two critics can be found to agree.

OUR ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

Never before has Scotland furnished the grave of a British Prime Minister. It would have been in accordance with the wish of the majority of Englishmen had Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman been laid to rest in Westminster Abbey, but it is the exception rather than the rule to bury Prime Ministers in the so-called national Valhalla. Pitt and Canning and Palmerston and Gladstone are there, but elsewhere lie the majority of those who in their day helped to mould the national destinies.—Lord Salisbury lies at beautiful Hatfield, within a stone's throw of the bones of Wellington's charger; Beaconsfield rests beside his wife at his beloved Hughenden. Lord Derby is buried at Knowsley; Lord Russell at Chenies; Peel at Drayton; Perceval at Chariton; Lord Liverpool at Hawkesbury; Goderich at Nocton Lines; Greville at Burnham, Bucks. Wellington and Melbourne lie at St. Paul's, exceptional representatives of statecraft in that last home of warriors.

THE AMERICAN WAY.

In this wide distribution of the graves of our great ones we match in some respects the way of America, of whose Presidents only three have received national monuments. The others lie beneath tombstones which do not mention the exalted office held by the dead. The grave of President Tyler is marked only by a magnolia tree; that of another President was lost sight of for years, to be re-discovered in the middle of a field. These lie safer than those buried with greater pomp. Lincoln's first tomb, erected at a coast of £40,000, was torn to pieces by the relic-hunters, who broke open the interior to steal the ashes of the murdered President with a view of holding them to ransom. Garfield's sepulchre was guarded night and day for nine years to prevent a similar outrage. The obscure grave is safest, at any rate in America.

THE QUEEN'S DOGS.

Queen Alexandra was, the "Woman at Home" states, one of the first to introduce the Russian hound to England, and her old dog Alix, which died a little time ago, was a champion prize-winner. She has taken special interest in the breeding of Chow dogs, and Chow Plumpie, one of the original breed, was long a favourite companion. Japanese spaniels are now the favourite boudoir pets of the Queen. When at Sandringham she takes the dogs from the kennels out by turn, and sometimes has seven or eight following her about the grounds. It is an old-established custom that the Queen goes to the kennels to feed all the dogs once a week.

SOMETHING LIKE A FARM.

Mr. Sydney Kidman, of Victoria River Station, who owns 60,000 cattle and controls land equal in area to five-sixths of England, may, as stated in the "British Australasian," be the largest farmer in Australia; but America claims a still more extensive farmer in the lady-owner of Santa Gertrude's ranche, Mrs. Richard King. The farm of this enterprising lady, who is the architect of her own fortunes, is roughly as large as Lancashire; it is girdled by 300 miles of barbed-wire fence; and when Mrs. King wishes to leave her domain she has a thirteen-mile drive to her front-gate. Her cattle number 200,000; her sheep are described as "literally countless"; and she keeps a small army of 300 cowboys. Mrs. King's nearest rival in America is Mr. John Newman, of Elgin, known to fame as the "Butter King."

THE PARENTS A FAILURE.

The parent is, in truth, often a failure, from the point of view of his offspring. He often sponges upon them, while he seeks—by preference near a public-house—for a job which never comes. He talks big about his rights. He resents being reminded of his duties. He has had a free hand and his own way as to a multitude of children who are maturing into hooligans, criminals, and paupers. The State has but rude instruments for performing what is, and can be, done well only when it is done from affection.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains an Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

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In 2 lb. Tins.

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Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.

RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

"Sanitas-Okol"

IS the most powerful DISINFECTANT yet discovered, being more than 20 times as strong as pure Carbolic Acid.

Re. 1 Bottle of "Sanitas-Okol" makes 50 gallons of Disinfectant.
1 gallon drum of "Sanitas-Okol" makes from 500 to 1000 gallons, Rs. 5. 8.
5 gallon drum of "Sanitas-Okol" Rs. 22. 8.
"Sanitas Powder" 6 as. and 12 as. per tin.

Samples for trial and literature may be had of the Agents for Bombay.

MESSRS. TOTHILL SHARP & CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

INVALUABLE TO RESIDENTS IN HOT CLIMATES.

The sales of "KOKO" became so large in Australia that a factory had to be opened for its manufacture.

This demand arose through the benefits derived by the inhabitants of that hot country from the use of "KOKO FOR THE HAIR." It is absolutely essential that something must be used to tone up the scalp, in a hot climate, or, loss of hair will result.

Customers are warned to see that they purchase "KOKO" wrapped in dun coloured cartons as this make is specially manufactured for use in hot climates.

"KOKO" THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER.

YOU CANNOT Dye your Hair with "KOKO" because it is absolutely free from colouring matter.

YOU CANNOT make your Hair Greasy or Sticky with it because it contains no oil or grease.

BUT

KOKO MAKES THE HAIR GROW, STOPS IT FALLING OUT.

POSITIVELY ERADICATES DANDRUFF AND PRODUCES THICK, LUXURIANT, BRILLIANT TRESSES.

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"KOKO" is sold all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

Weakened Vitality Impoverished Blood

Read what Ayer's Sarsaparilla did for a well-known city missionary, who writes:

"I was for many years a sufferer from boils and other eruptions of a like nature, caused by the impoverished state of my blood. My appetite was poor and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My appetite improved almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."

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Be sure you get "Ayer's."

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AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, and on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose is administered. The result has been Happiness and Health to many a household. To all Chemists, and Depots at 32, Rue Vivienne, Paris. Annual Sales 1,000,000 Boxes.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard and Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

"Really wholesome Confectionery" Lancet

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

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A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths, Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.,

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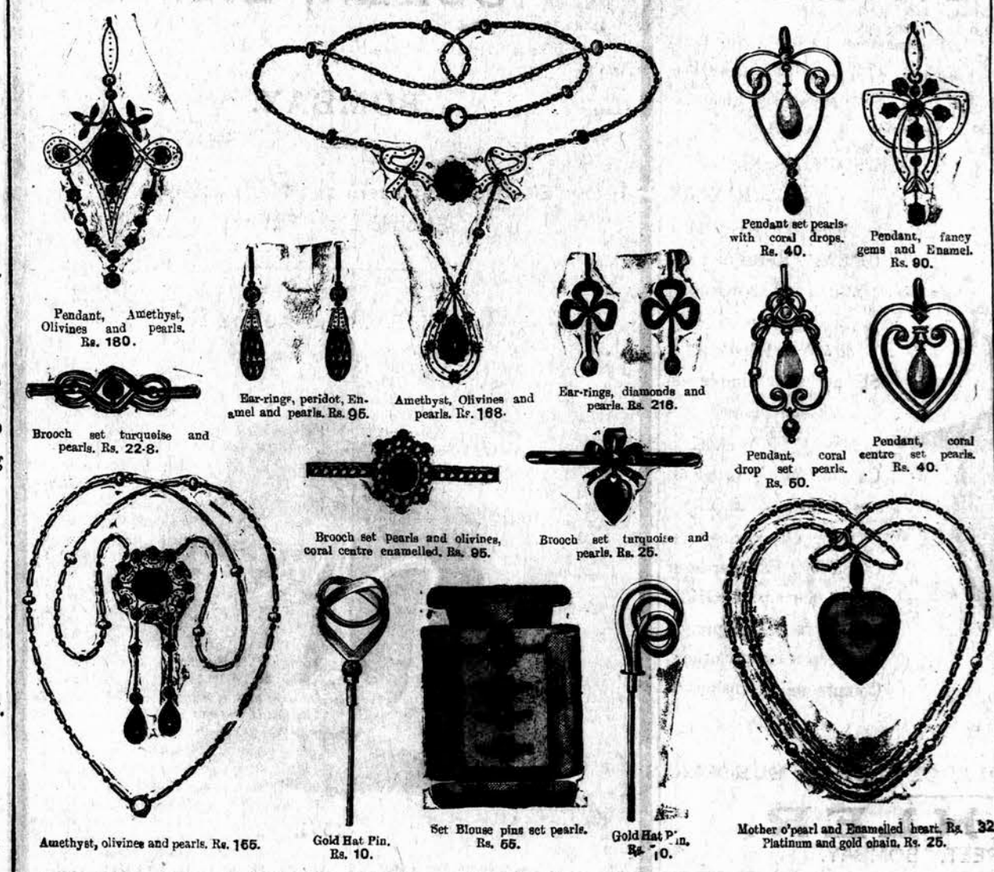
Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.
Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.
Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
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Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
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Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50.
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 165.
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
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PRECISION WATCHES

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Icilma.

Tone your skin and it will resist sun, heat, hard water, cold, wind or age and never grow sallow, yellow or clammy. Tone your skin and on the hottest day you will feel cool, and on the coldest warm. Only Nature's Icilma can give you

Skin-Tone

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

ICILMA SOAP, unlike other soaps, keeps the skin clean and cool right through, always in tone. Only possible soap for hard waters, and for gouty, rheumatic or tender skins.

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Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10

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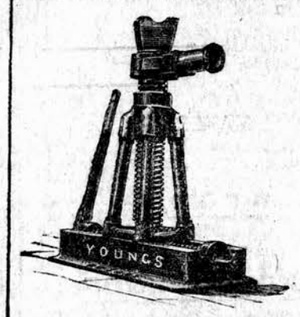
Guaranteed for three Years.



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Bottle Jacks,
Haley Jacks,
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UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

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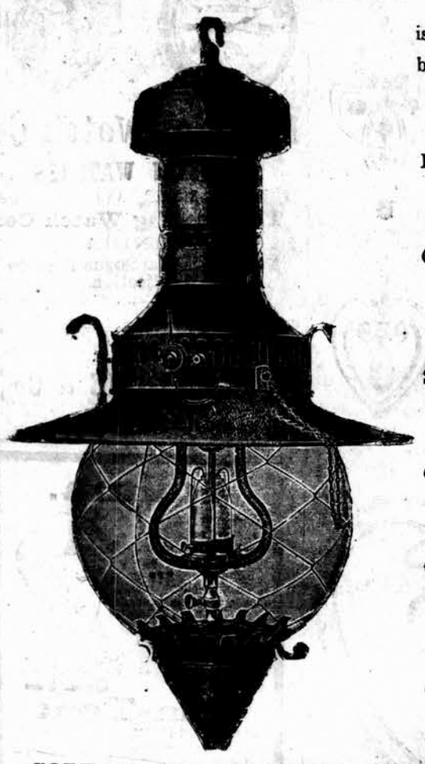

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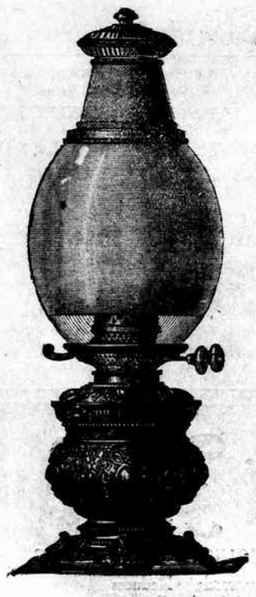

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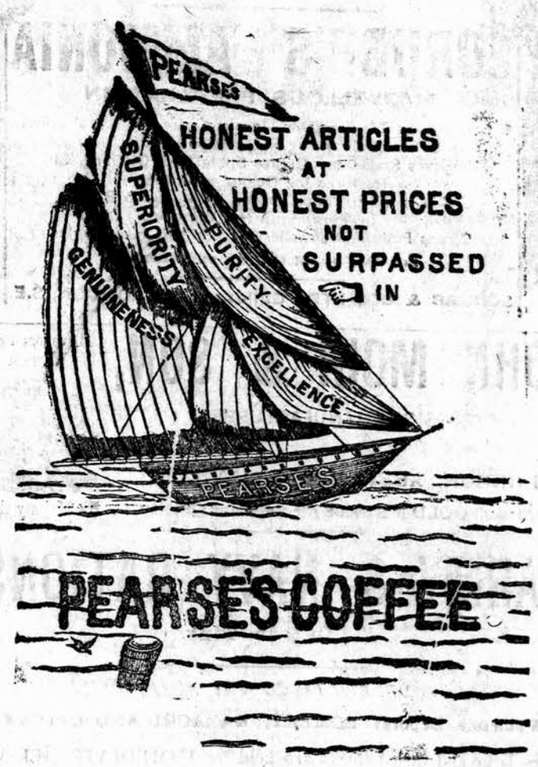

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